
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD" ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

No. 21 of 1863.

FROM

G. U. YULE, ESQUIRE, C. B.,
Resident at Hyderabad,

TO

COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B.,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
Fort William,*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Dated Hyderabad, the 22nd July 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1862-63.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. No alterations have been made in the number or jurisdiction of Civil Courts during the year.
Preliminary.

3. A great improvement has been effected by the introduction, on the 1st January 1862, of the Civil Procedure Code, with the modifications adopted in Oude. Many doubtful points of practice have been settled, and the Commissioner holds that uniformity has succeeded the

diversity of practice before unavoidable. No difficulty has been found in carrying out the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859.

4. The Commissioner is delighted with the necessity, now imposed on Judicial Officers, of recording evidence in their own hand-writing, which prevents the possibility of their forming a judgment at second-hand, from depositions received and read by a native writer.

5. The introduction of the Procedure Code necessitated the admission of Pleders. Rules, almost identical with those of Oude, for the admission of Candidates were prepared, and at an examination, held in July, 27 out of 47 Candidates received certificates authorizing them to practise.

6. The suits filed this year were 3,100 ; in 1861-62, 5,583. The latter number was exceptional, being the result of the expected introduction of the Limitation Act. It caused the great accumulation at the end of that year.

Remaining at close of this year	...	...	443
„ „ of 1861-62	...	...	2,720

The suits decided on their merits were this year 3,659 ; in 1861-62, 2,219. No less than 3,228 were decided on their merits in favor of Plaintiffs, and only 431 in favor of Defendants. This is somewhat better than last year, when the numbers were 2,040 and 179.

7. The heaviest work falls on the Tehsildars, whose average annual suits were 306 (while of other Courts only 28) ; but it is most unequally distributed, varying between the extremes of 16 and 1,000 cases. This cannot be altogether remedied, for some Tehsils contain a large population with considerable trade, while others consist of jungly and thinly populated tracts.

8. The value of property in suits disposed of is this year, 14,20,828. Last year Rs. 5,66,729. The average value of each suit was, East Berar Rs. 565, West Berar Rs. 90. The average percentage of costs was, East Berar Rs. 1-13-1, West Berar Rs. 7-5-4. Thus, while in West Berar, suits are 1-6th of the value of those in East Berar, their costs are three times as heavy. Making every allowance for the fact that under the same system of procedure, small suits must cost more than large ones, the difference above shewn seems very great. But, taking the average actual costs in each suit, it would appear that while West Berar is not very expensive Rs. 6-10-8 per suit, East Berar is remarkably cheap Rs. 10-4-3.

9. The average duration of suits was 100½ days in this year, to 38½ in 1861-62. This is explained by the extraordinary influx of suits above noted, which for a time over-powered the Courts.

10. In the District Appeal Courts 283 cases were decided on their merits; in 211 the decision appealed was confirmed, in 72 reversed; 15 of the remainder were remanded for re-investigation. The average value was Rs. 189-14-10; percentage of cost Rs. 8-2-6 and duration 88 days, not much difference from the preceding year.

11. In the Commissioner's Appeal file there were 35 cases during the year, 12 decisions were confirmed, 9 reversed, 3 cases remanded, and 11 pending. The average value of each suit was Rs. 12,158-8-5, the percentage of each Rs. 1-2-6, and the duration of cases 159 days; in this last point a great improvement since the preceding year.

12. Of 2,661 witnesses only 204 are said to have been detained above one day; but these Returns can no where be altogether depended on.

13. Two hundred and ten persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, of whom 24 remained in confinement at its close.

14. In addition to the above there were 166 cases on the revenue side of the Courts, of which 44 were decided in favor of Plaintiffs, 61 in favor of Defendants, a remarkable contrast to the relative proportions in regular Civil Suits—of 79 appeals in these cases in the District Courts, 50 were disposed of on their merits, 32 confirming, 18 reversing the decision appealed against—4 were remanded.

15. In the Commissioner's file there were 12 of this description of appeals pending from last year and 6 institutions. The Lower Court's orders were confirmed in 15, modified in 1, and reversed in 3 cases.

16. These revenue cases consist chiefly of Wuttundary claims, many of which are exceedingly complicated, still the time they remain pending is excessive, and in every Court it is longer this year than in its predecessor as follows :—

		Original.		District Appellate Court.		Commissioner's Court.
1862-63	.....	149	.....	171	.....	389
1861-62	.....	103½	.....	113	.....	473

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

17. The Penal Code has been in force throughout the year, but the Criminal Procedure Code was not introduced till October. The practice of Judicial Officers recording evidence in their own hand-writing began, however, early in the year. The effect of the last named Code and of Act XV. of 1862 has been to put an end to the practice of the Commissioner trying, on the record, cases in which a sentence exceeding nine years' imprisonment was not called for, and to compel him to hold a regular

trial in all cases committed to him, to extend the powers of Deputy Commissioners (Section 2 of Act XV.) and to reduce the power of Tehsildars, none of whom have been recommended for powers higher than the lowest.

18. Dacoities and highway robberies have increased considerably as per margin.

Increase of serious Crime.

This is accounted for, partly by the high price of grain, leading to distress among the poorer classes; and partly

NATURE OF CRIME.	East Berar.			West Berar.			Total.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dacoity with murder ...	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	3
„ „ wounding ...	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	4
Dacoities	15	7	17	5	3	12	20	10	29
Total ...	17	11	21	5	4	15	22	15	36

by the new definition of dacoity, viz:—Robbery committed by five or more persons. Thefts too have greatly increased, while cattle-stealing has declined; but there seems reason to entertain considerable doubt as to the

full reporting of the milder offences against property, fourteen hundred burglaries and thefts is a very small annual allowance to a population of 1,396,153.

19. Murders have decreased by nearly one-half, which is satisfactory, though

Decrease of murder.

no reason can be assigned for it. The following Table contrasts the crimes committed in 1861 and last year:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CRIME.

Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.

	In 1861.	In 1862.
Murder ...	27	14
Dacoity with murder ...	3	3
Highway robbery with murder ...	0	2
Robbery with do. ...	3	1
Culpable homicide ...	0	1
Wounding in attempt to murder ...	5	3
Manslaughter ...	1	3
Attempt to poison ...	3	0
Assault with intent to murder ...	1	0
Attempt to murder ...	3	11
Death caused by an act done to cause miscarriage ...	0	1
Abetment of murder ...	3	0
Total ...	49	39

Crimes of the 2nd Class of Atrocity.

	In 1861.	In 1862
Dacoity with wounding	3	4
Highway robbery with do.	6	4
Robbery with do.	3	2
Grievous hurt	1	9
Dacoity and causing grievous hurt	0	1
„ and causing hurt	0	4
Assault with wounding	3	0
Causing hurt with a sharp instrument	6	2
Robbery and causing hurt	1	1
Attempt to commit robbery and voluntarily causing hurt	0	2
Administering poison	3	2
Previous abetment of suicide	1	0
Rape	0	3
Unnatural offence	1	2
Voluntarily causing hurt	5	11
Total	33	47

Crimes of the 3rd Class of Atrocity.

Dacoity	11	29
Highway robbery	87	122
Robbery	7	18
Attempt at do.	1	0
House-breaking by night and theft	132	167
Attempt at do.	0	1
House-trespass and theft	16	7
Thefts	264	437
Arson	2	6
Cattle stealing	157	89
„ killing	1	6
„ lifting	1	0
Total	979	1,182

Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity ... 1,548 1,759

Grand Total ... 2,609 3,027

Value of stolen property.

20. The value of property stolen is said to be Rupees 71,245-8-9, and of property recovered Rupees 27,558-7-3.

Number of cases decided.

21. The following Statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the several Courts:—

	Cases.			
1 Commissioner's Court	113
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	252
5 Assistant Commissioners' "	335
4 Extra Assistants' "	90
18 Tehsildars' Courts	1,264
Total				2,054

Average duration of trials.

22. The average duration of trials is shewn below :—

	Days.*			
1 Commissioner's Court	11
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	13
5 Assistant " "	15
4 Extra Assistants' "	13½
18 Tehsildars' Courts	12

Sentences passed.

23. The following is an Abstract of the sentences passed :—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Ses- sion Court.	By the Magist racy.
Hanged	5	0	0
Transported	0	47	0
Imprisoned for life	0	1	0
Do. for 14 years and under	0	2	0
Do. 10 do.	0	9	0
Do. 9 do.	0	0	0
Do. 7 do.	0	22	0
Do. 5 do.	0	15	0
Do. 4 do.	0	0	0
Do. 3 do.	0	14	0
Do. 2 do.	0	13	46
Do. 1 do.	0	7	64
Do. 6 months	0	10	135
Do. 3 do.	0	0	152
Do. 2 do.	0	0	78
Do. 1 do.	0	0	348
Do. 5 days	0	0	19

* In the Commissioner's Court the duration of trials is calculated from the date the case reaches the Court, and in the Districts from the date of apprehension of the prisoner, and in all appears somewhat long.

					Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Ses- sion Court.	By the Magistracy.
Imprisoned for 4 days and under	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
Do. 3 do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
Do. 2 do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	34
Do. 1 do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	12
Flogged up to 50 lashes	...	...	...	...	0	0	1*
Fined ...	...	...	...	...	0	16	1,193
Fined and imprisoned	...	...	...	...	0	11†	13†
Dismissed from service	...	...	...	...	0	0	8

24. Of 4,578 witnesses examined, 3,587 were detained one day only, the circumstance of the District Returns shewing the detention of 1,000 witnesses for two days and more (nearly 100 being detained from 10 days to one month) leads to the inference that the Returns represent facts with some degree of fairness; and the facts, considering the delays that must inevitably occur sometimes, particularly with an inexperienced Police, are not unsatisfactory.

25. I do not consider it advisable to submit any other of the Statements or Comparative Tables respecting crime, which have been prepared by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioners, as I am unable to give the explanations or corrections which they seem to require. For instance, 33 per cent. only of the crimes committed during the year are said to have been undiscovered; but the calculation appears to include petty assaults and all kinds of trivial offences, in which complaints are made direct to the Magistrate, without the interference of the Police, so that the Return is valueless. In last year's Report the Police are said to have failed to discover 33 per cent. of the crimes known to have occurred, which, if true, would prove the Berar Police to be the best in the world; but last year's was prepared in the same wrong way as this one, and it was an error to draw any inference whatever as to Police results from it.

* Flogging was inflicted under a misconception in the District of West Berar in the early part of 1862.

† Included among imprisonment.

PART III.—POLICE.

Re-organization of Police and its
Strength and Cost.

26. The Police were re-organized during the year,
and their strength and cost are now as follows :—

No.	DETAIL.				Cost per Annum.	Total.
	EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
2	District Superintendents at Rupees	700 each	...	...	16,800 0 0	28,800 0 0
2	Do. Assistant do. at "	500 each	...	...	12,000 0 0	
	DISTRICT POLICE FORCE.					
5	Inspectors, 1st Class, at Rupees	150	...	...	9,000 0 0	
6	Do. 2nd do. at "	100	...	...	7,200 0 0	
9	Do. 3rd do. at "	75	...	...	6,100 0 0	
9	Do. 4th do. at "	50	...	...	5,400 0 0	
7	Do. 5th do. at "	40	...	...	3,360 0 0	
54	Head Constables at "	15	...	...	10,080 0 0	
145	Deputy do. at "	10	...	...	16,200 0 0	
56	Karkoons at "	8	...	...	5,376 0 0	
382	Constables, 1st Class, at "	7	...	...	32,068 0 0	
382	Do. 2nd do. at "	6	...	...	27,504 0 0	
382	Do. 3rd do. at "	5	...	...	22,320 0 0	
20	Camel Hukurrals at "	17	...	...	4,080 0 0	
2	Armourers at "	10	...	...	240 0 0	
2	Bellowsmen at "	5	...	...	120 0 0	
2	Drill Havildars at "	5	...	...	120 0 0	
2	Do. Nukes at "	5	...	...	120 0 0	
2	Do. Sepoys at "	2½	...	...	60 0 0	1,51,008 0 0
1,073						1,51,768 0 0
	FRONTIER POLICE.					
1	Motusuddy at Rupees	13 10 2	...	...	183 10 0	
2	Necks at "	8 0 0	...	...	192 0 0	
4	Do. at "	7 4 10	...	...	3,60 8 0	
2	Do. at "	7 1 0	...	...	170 4 0	
1	Do. at "	6 2 4	...	...	73 12 0	
1	Do. at "	5 4 2	...	...	63 2 0	
130	Pecoms at "	3 6 6	...	...	5,313 12 0	6,327 0 0
	VILLAGE POLICE.					
1,718	Watchmen	...	...	...	40,109 4 0	* 40,109 4 0
					Total	2,27,264 4 0

27. The cost of the old Police was Rupees 1,74,231, and the strength 2,110 men.

Cost and strength of the old Police.

The new Police is calculated to give one man to about every thousand of the population, and to every 12 square miles; but no useful inference whatever can be drawn from these data, and the Police has been too short a period in existence to admit of any approximation as to the amount of the work to be done by it, by a consideration of which alone its proper strength can be calculated with some accuracy; the new Force only commenced its work towards the close of the year.

28. The Frontier Police shewn in the Statement are paid from the revenues of

Frontier Police.

Berar, but employed entirely within that portion of the Nizam's Territory retained under his own Government, so that they have no connection whatever with the Berar Police, and it is quite impossible for a Berar Police Superintendent to look after them. A Report will shortly be submitted, proposing to pay the money to the Nizam's Government, and let it superintend or keep up this body as it pleases.

* Money payments, exclusive of Enam Lands.

29. At the cession there were no Village Police; but they appear to have been thought necessary here, because they existed elsewhere, and already 1,738 men have been appointed in 1,475 villages at a cost in cash, *besides Enam lands*, of Rupees 40,109-4-0; at this rate the remaining 6,429 villages will cost nearly two lacs more in cash alone. The Commissioner doubts, and I think with good reason, whether the result will be satisfactory. I will shortly take up the subject and act as may seem advisable, it would appear rather late in the day to begin enforcing in these villages a system which, no doubt for some good reason, they have not adopted when left to their own devices; and I doubt whether the best Village Police which could be established would be worth the cost which this experiment promises to entail.

PART IV.—JAILS.

30. The new Jails have not been commenced, and the prisoners still continue to be confined in unsuitable native buildings. The average number of prisoners during the year was 682, and the average cost of each was Rupees 54-13-10, or Rupees 10-3-11 in excess of the previous year, which is ascribed to the greatly increased price of grain. In East Berar the average cost is Rupees 52-4-1, and in West Berar Rupees 62-15-8, and the difference exists in the items of clothing, guards and contingencies, which ought not to be.

31. Cholera broke out in the Akolah Jail, and 10 prisoners died from it; the disease ceased on the prisoners being moved out into tents at a distance from the town. The number of deaths altogether throughout the year was 25, or 3·67 per cent.

Cholera among Prisoners.
Number of deaths.

32. The attempt to break Jail at Ballapore was reported in my letter No. 15, dated 23rd April 1863.

33. Satisfactory progress is said to have been made in Jail manufactures in East Berar, but nothing has been done in West; indeed, until proper buildings are provided, it is almost impossible to make any classification, or introduce a proper system of discipline and work.

Outbreak of Prisoners.

PART V.—DISEASE.

34. Cholera was very destructive in all Berar during the hot weather of 1862, and particularly where large bodies of men were collected at Railway works. Many of the European Inspectors employed at those places by the Contractors fell victims. Altogether 4,870 persons are reported to have died of cholera in the past year, being nearly five times as many deaths as were reported during the preceding year. The Commissioner remarks that much reliance, it is found, cannot be placed in the statistics of diseases furnished by the District Officers, and nothing better could be expected, considering the machinery which must be employed in collecting the information. I agree with him; but I think, if less was attempted,

Prevalence of cholera all over Berar.

Present statistics of diseases not very reliable.

the information procured would probably be more reliable. For instance, the number of cases of each kind of the principal diseases are now required to be reported; but it would be sufficient if the Village Authorities merely registered the deaths, mentioning the diseases to which they were supposed to be due, under a few general heads, as cholera, and other diseases of the bowels, small-pox, fever and other diseases. It seems useless too at present to require a Return of the deaths of cattle of sorts, for we cannot expect them to be nearly correct; this year, for instance, 19,000 horned cattle are said to have died in West Berar, and only 9,000 in East, although the two districts are nearly of the same size, and the same in circumstances. I shall endeavour to have a better system introduced during the current year.

A better system about to be introduced.

PART VI.—SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

35. Suicides are less by one-fourth nearly than in the preceding year; but the fact that more suicides of males than females are said to have occurred leads to a suspicion that all cases are not reported.

Decrease of Suicides.

36. The accidental deaths reported are 623 against 686 in the preceding year; the only remarkable fact is, the small number of deaths from wild beasts, 34 only—the Commissioner remarks that, though tigers are very numerous in some places, they are not man-eaters.

Accidental deaths.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

37. Cultivation has continued steadily to increase. The cultivated area in East Berar exceeded that of the previous year by 38,692 beegahs, and in West Berar 51,225 Rupees worth of land was taken up, and only 7,866 Rupees worth relinquished.

Increase of cultivation.

38. The demand on account of Land Revenue (excluding Sayer and Abkarry) was, at the annual settlement, fixed at Rupees

Demand.	1861-62.		1862-63.		
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
East Berar	14,13,817	6 11	14,73,179	8 11	33,07,746-11-3;*
West Berar	18,58,946	3 2	18,34,567	2 4	the preceding year it was
Total	32,72,763	10 1	33,07,746	11 3	Rs. 32,72,763-10-1.

39. There is an apparent decrease of Rupees 24,279-0-10 in West Berar; but this is occasioned by an accumulation for several years of surplus Roossooms (fees) and Village expenses, amounting to Rupees 1,50,301-13-7, having in 1861-62 been credited to Land Revenue. This is an exceptional item, and excluding it, the actual increase in West Berar amounts to Rupees 1,25,922-12-9. The chief items composing this increase are Rupees 51,225-11-3 from new lands taken up; Rupees 53,228-3-6 from enhanced rents on fields let on annually increasing rates, and Rupees 21,468-14-0 from the operation of the Revenue Survey, in 70 villages of the Mulkapore Talook. The increase in

* Including Rupees 2,661-6-6, erroneously called Quit Rent Commutation in West Berar, and credited in that District to "Public Debt."

East Berar amounts to Rupees 95,089-9-9, caused chiefly by enhanced rents, and by the Enam Lands (rent-free grants) of the Pergunnah and Village Officers having been taken into account in calculating the remuneration authorized by Government.

40. The harvest was not a good one. The rains held off for a long time, and in West Berar serious fears of famine were entertained, which were dissipated, however, by heavy falls of rain in September. Most of the crops suffered, but the juwarry crop (Indian corn) was a particularly fine one, and, as the people of the country depend almost entirely upon it for their own food and for that of their cattle, it is the most important crop of all.

41. The cotton suffered greatly from caterpillars, which made their way into the pods and prevented their ripening. The pods looked healthy enough, but on examining them carefully a small hole would be detected, and on opening a pod a caterpillar would be found inside. The same caterpillars did much greater damage to the toor (pulse) and grain fields. In fact, the former crop was swept off entirely, and the latter was much injured. It was a remarkable fact that in the Southern Talooks of East Berar, although the toor crop (pulse) was as complete a failure as elsewhere, the cotton escaped.

42. The area of the cultivated land is estimated at 3,222,367 acres. Of this, on a rough calculation, 67 per cent. is occupied by grain, 24 per cent. by cotton, and 9 per cent. by oil seeds; so that, without any waste land being broken up, there is room for a greatly extended cultivation of cotton, and if present prices continue, this will follow. Nearly all the land in Berar is suitable for cotton. It has been often remarked that the same piece of ground will bear a cotton crop only once in three years. This is not the case here, where it is usual to sow cotton in the same field every alternate year.

43. The culturable land lying fallow is returned at 3,164,217 acres, so that there is still immense scope for the increase of the land revenue. The uncultivated land, however, principally exists in the thinly populated tracts of Berar. Increase of population must always be gradual, and extended cultivation will necessarily be gradual also.

44. Actual measurements were made to determine the average produce of cotton. From West Berar the Returns have not been received; but in East Berar the average produce of cleaned cotton per acre was 20 lbs.

45. With an area of 371,289 acres under cotton cultivation in East Berar, the produce of cleaned cotton would be 7,425,780 lbs.

46. From statistics obtained from the Berar Agents of the Bombay Merchants, it appears that in East Berar 42,000 loads, of 240 lbs. each load, or 10,080,000 lbs., were exported. It is quite clear, therefore, that the crops in the measured fields must have been bad, and that the average,

	Acres.
East Berar	1,514,681
West Berar	1,707,686
Total	3,222,367

	Acres.
East Berar	1,655,248
West Berar	1,508,969
Total	3,164,217

produce of cotton in a year, which was an unfavorable one, must have been considerably more than 20 lbs. an acre.

47. The area under cotton cultivation was greater in West than in East Berar, and it may, therefore, be safely assumed, that as much would be exported from the former District as from the latter. From both Districts the exports cannot have been less than 84,000* loads, representing at Rupees 100 a load (which is a very moderate estimate), a money value of 84 lacs.		
Area of cotton cultivation.		
	Acres.	
East Berar	...	371,289
West Berar	...	382,282
Total	...	753,571

48. The whole of this money has, of course, not found its way to the pockets of the cultivators, as many of them sold their cotton in advance when prices were lower; but on the other hand, numbers of them are so well-to-do that they are quite independent of the money-lender, and they bring the produce of their fields to market at the time most advantageous to themselves. The instalments of the Government revenue have been so fixed that the cultivator is not called upon to pay his rent till his crops have been reaped.

49. The amount of money thrown into the country in exchange for cotton, and the large sums spent on the Railway have greatly added to the prosperity of the people.

50. One proof of this is, the comparatively small amount of land revenue uncollected at the end of the year. In 1862-63, the uncollected balances amounted to Rupees 15,877-5-6. In 1859-60, with a land revenue demand of Rupees 38,45,291-15-11, they amounted to Rupees 1,35,148-10-8. Another proof of increasing prosperity is that cattle have doubled in price. From cultivation extending they are in greater demand, but the people can now afford to give much larger sums for them than they could before.

51. The prices of grain have been unusually high. The following Table contrasts the average prices of wheat, juwarry and gram, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive, with their price in 1863 :—

PERIOD.		Wheat, seers per Rupee.	Juwarry, seers per Rupee.	Gram, seers per Rupee.
Average from 1849 to 1861	...	31	55½	41
Price in 1863	...	14½	29	12

* 20,160,000 lbs.

52. This remarkable change the Commissioner attributes to bad crops in this and neighbouring provinces, to greater facilities for exportation, to the employment of large bodies of workmen on the Railway, and to the increased wealth of the people.

Cause of high price of grain.

53. The average price of cotton, from 1849 to 1861, was $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers the Rupee. In 1861 it was six times dearer.

Average price of cotton.

54. At Oomrawuttee and Akolah, the fall of rain amounted to $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches, being deficient in quantity, and unfavorably distributed as to time.

Insufficient fall of rain.

PART II.—SAYER.

55. The Sayer Revenue consists mainly of the Grazing Tax and the Tax on Fruit

Sayer.	1861-62.			1862-63.			Trees. The demand for the year was Rupees 1,00,794-8-10; for the previous year it was Rupees 1,06,412-5-9; Rupees 13,423-9-9 remained uncollected at the end of the year, and of that sum Rupees 3,941-9-6 is supposed to be irrecoverable.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
East Berar ...	64,247	9	10	56,342	8	4	
West Berar ...	42,164	11	11	44,452	0	6	
Total ...	1,06,412	5	9	1,00,794	8	10	

The Commissioner has been desired to explain the nature of the fruit tree tax.

PART III.—ABKARRY.

56. The Abkarry Contracts sold for Rupees 4,61,008-12-3, being an increase of

Abkarry.	1861-62.			1862-63.			Rupees 92,385-0-8 over the previous year In East Berar, however, there was over speculation. One of the Contractors absconded, and a portion of the revenue will not be realized. The outstanding balances at the end of the year amounted to Rupees 41,804-4-5,
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
East Berar ...	2,34,988	9	7	2,91,603	0	2	
West Berar ...	1,33,635	2	0	1,69,405	12	1	
Total ...	3,68,623	11	7	4,61,008	12	3	

but it is expected that of this Rupees 24,064-14-10 will be recovered.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. In last year's Report there was a heading "Miscellaneous Land Revenue," but

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

the receipts under this head have this year been included in Land Revenue.

Salt.

58. The Salt Contracts sold for Rupees 41,111-2-3, being an increase over last year of Rupees 4,950-13-7.

	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar ...	15,580	12	0	14,908	6	10
West Berar ...	20,579	8	8	26,202	11	5
Total ...	36,160	4	8	41,111	2	3

59. The other sources of Government revenue are not dependent on any fixed demand, and it will, therefore, be sufficient to mention them in the Financial portion of the Report.

PART V.—INCOME TAX, LOCAL FUNDS, &c.

Income Tax.

60. The Income Tax, which is levied from servants of Government only, yielded Rupees 9,236-4-0.

				Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar	...	...	...	2,966	11	0
West Berar	...	...	...	6,269	9	0
Total	...			9,236	4	0

Local Funds.

61. The revenue derived from the various Local Funds is as follows:—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Road Fund	...	...	...	48,660	8	6
Town Fund	...	...	...	92,181	1	1
Pound Fund	...	...	...	4,953	10	10
Ferry Fund	...	...	...	491	8	5
School Fund	...	...	...	1,955	3	2
Total	...			1,48,242	0	0

62. The amount of the one per cent. Road Tax depends upon the Land Revenue; but in the present year there is in West Berar an extraordinary receipt, amounting to Rupees 13,017-1-2, being the refund of advances made to the Public Works Department.

63. There has been an increase of Rupees 42,643-15-7 from the Town Fund, caused by its operation having been extended to towns where it did not previously exist. In West Berar there was an exceptional receipt of Rupees 11,102, the accumulation of local fees levied for weighing cotton. These fees were abolished, and the realizations credited to the Town Fund. Rupees 13,117-14-6 of the receipts in East Berar were collections on account of the outstanding balances of previous years.

64. The Town Fund is derived from a tax on traders, who arrange what portion is to be borne by each of their number.

65. The time of an Extra Assistant Commissioner in each District has been almost exclusively devoted to Enam investigations.

66. Three-hundred and twenty-three claims remained on the Enam Commissioner's file on the abolition of that Department, and 86 have been filed since the investigation devolved upon the Extra Assistant Commissioners.

67. They have reported upon 277 claims, and 132 still remain on their files.

Number of Enam claims disposed of.

68. The Village expenses, incurred principally for the remuneration of the Purgannah and Village Officers, and which are not included in the Government revenue, amount to Rupees 5,77,583-15-9, or 18.46 per cent. on the gross revenue.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

69. Two English Schools and 21 Mahratta ones have been in operation during the year.

70. On the 30th April 1863 the number of pupils attending them was 1,343. The fees charged were 8 annas a month for each boy in the English School, and 2 annas in the Mahratta ones.

71. The Schools were examined by the Officers of the Commission whenever opportunities offered, and the reports of the progress made by the boys are very satisfactory.

72. The expenditure on Education amounted to Rupees 15,173-11-3, and has been defrayed from the Town Fund. In the Budget for 1863-64 an allotment of Rupees 24,000 from general revenues has been made for Education. This will be supplemented by a grant from the Local Funds, and the number of Schools will be increased.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works managed by District Officers.

73. The only Public Works with which the District Officers are concerned are those charged to the Local Funds.

74. Rupees 19,300 have been advanced from the Road Fund for the construction of Feeders to the Railway; but these roads are being constructed under the superintendence of the Engineer Department.

75. Of the Town Fund Rupees 30,853-8-5 have been absorbed by the pay of a portion of the Police Force, and Rupees 15,173-11-3 by Education. A Moosafurkhana (Travellers' Bungalow) has been erected at Oomrawuttee at a cost of Rupees 5,880, and Rupees 4,996 have been expended in building a Bazar at the Oomrawuttee Sudder Station. The conservancy of the towns of Oomrawuttee and Ellichpoor has cost Rupees 1,637.

76. The balance in hand is very large, amounting to Rupees 2,25,397-3-3, and every endeavour will be made to utilize the Local Funds to a greater extent than has been the case hitherto.

77. More than ordinary difficulties have been experienced during the past year in procuring labor, materials and carriage in Berar, and the prices of all necessaries of life have risen in a corresponding degree. In Secunderabad there has been no want of common laborers; but skilled artisans have become scarce, having found more remunerative employment, it is supposed, on the Godavery and other works.

PART I.—ROADS.

78. The following is a summary of work executed during the year. The improvements to the Nagpore Dāk Line that were said in the last Report to be in progress have been completed; they consist of 87 bridges and culverts, and raising the road for about a length of two miles. There is still a great deal required to be done to adapt this road to the extraordinary heavy traffic which passes over it. Twenty-seven thousand cotton carts and innumerable pack bullocks are said to have passed down it in one month during the cotton season. It would, doubtless, be desirable to make this road, which is 245 miles long, a 1st Class one throughout; but for the probability of the Railway superseding it in a great measure, and the opinion which has been expressed by the Government of India regarding it in their Public Works Department Despatch No. 102, dated 10th January 1868.

79. Two feeders as per margin, north of the Railway, were undertaken during the year out of the grant of one lakh from the one per cent. Income Tax, and the Budget allotment of 25,000; nearly one lakh has been expended on these two roads. The progress up to date is as follows:—

Budneira and Moresee—39 miles of road marked out, and side trenches dug; 73 drains completed, and two in progress; three bridges nearly completed, and 10 in progress: nullahs sloped along a distance of 22 miles, and 12½ miles of road raised and mhorumed (gravelled).

Akote and Akolah—32 miles of road marked out and cleared, earthwork completed, 5½ miles of metal, sand and mhorum spread, three bridges and 27 culverts completed, and four bridges and six culverts in progress.

80. A feeder, south of the Railway, from Moortazapoor Station to Karinja, on the Nagpore Dāk Line, has been surveyed.

81. Another road in Berar, viz., from Hingolee to Woon, has been undertaken from the Local Funds, and proceeded with as far as Poosud; it is not intended, however, to carry on this road beyond the nearest convenient point, communicating with the Nagpore Dāk Line, as the advantages of continuing it to the Wurdah are not sufficiently apparent at present.

82. In the Jaulnah Division also there is a very important Railway feeder in progress under Captain Foord, Executive Engineer. This 1st Class road, 56 miles in length, will connect the City of Aurungabad with the G. I. P. Railway Station at Nandgaon. The approximate expenditure during the year, on the portion of the line within the Nizam's Dominions, is Rupees 80,000, and the following is a summary of the entire work executed:—

Fifty-two miles marked out by side channels and levelled, 11 miles gravelled and completed, all the heavy embankments finished, as also 87 bridges and culverts, from

Aurungabad to the terminus of the 1st section at Deogaum (21 miles). In the 2nd section 4 miles have been gravelled and completed, as also 9 bridges and culverts. In the 3rd section, situated in the Kandeish Collectorate, the road over the Kussarah-ghaut is finished, and some bridges and culverts have been commenced.

83. The road from Aurungabad to Toka on the Godavery, being a portion of the Nagpore Dāk Line in the Jaulnah Division, has been completed on contract. It is expected that this road will be relieved of all the heavy traffic, directly the one to Nandgaon is finished, and will then be required principally as a Military communication.

84. *Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.*—Nothing was provided in the Public Works Budget of 1862-63 for proceeding with the work, which Hyderabad and Sholapore Road in the late Dharasoo District. was sanctioned, on an estimate amounting to Rupees 1,49,009, in Government letter No. 323, dated 27th January 1862, for macadamizing the whole road. Nor has any grant specially been made by the Government of India for this purpose; a sum of 24,000 Rupees, however, was ordered in February 1862 to be spent in commencing the repairs of this road, which has been done. The necessity for this line being made a 1st Class one is very doubtful, now that the Railway is likely to be extended to Hyderabad;—and the question of expending the above large sanctioned amount is still in abeyance. The road is now being repaired—to be made passable in fact during the monsoon—under charge of Mr. Marrett, Superintendent of Roads in the Nizam's Dominions, as there is no Officer available for the duty.

85. The amount expended on Roads and Staging Bungalows in the Nizam's Dominions, from funds provided by the Abkarry Revenue of Secunderabad and the Contingent Stations, during the year ending April 1863, was Government Rupees 83,725—inclusive of road maintenance and cost of superintendence, which is Rupees 1,667-4-0 per mensem, or per annum—

	Rupees.
Superintendence	7,280
Maintenance of 274 miles of road...	12,727
Total ...	<u>20,007</u>

86. The works sanctioned in the last year from the Abkarry Revenue above referred to are the following, all of which are either completed or in course of completion:—

1.—*Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.*

87. The sum of Government Rupees 22,681 was expended in improving several portions of this line; and Government Rupees 3,196 in making a new line from Kookutpully running directly to the City of Hyderabad, thereby avoiding the Cantonment of Secunderabad and at the same time shortening the distance in the total length by six miles.

2.—*Ambak and Jaulnah Road.*

88. This is a fair weather road, 64 miles in length. It branches off from Omergha on the Sholapore road, situated 137 miles from Hyderabad. This arrangement gives the Jaulnah road the benefit of 137 miles of good road, and 64 miles of fair weather road.

89. This work was commenced, in January last, on an estimate of Government Rupees 19,500. Up to April 1863 Government Rupees 13,723 have been expended, and the Road is expected to be completed in July next.

90. Three Staging Bungalows, at a cost of Rupees 1,638 each, are also in course of completion, and, it is hoped, will be ready for travellers before September next.

This road a useful feeder to the Railway.

91. When this road is completed it will become a useful feeder to the Railway.

3.—*Bellary Road via Kurnool.*

92. One hundred and ten miles of this road, from Hyderabad to the River Kistna, were commenced in June 1861, and completed in March last, at a cost of Government Rupees 62,084-2-0. The amount expended this year was Rupees 26,059-12-0. A supplementary estimate amounting to Rupees 992-8-0, for extending the line to the Toongabudra, has just been sanctioned. The distance is 12½ miles, and will be completed in August or September next.

93. Five Staging Bungalows are also under construction at a cost of Rupees 1,715 each. They are expected to be completed in August next.

4.—*Nagpore Road.*

94. The length of this road, within the Nizam's Territory, is 230 miles. Twenty-four miles of it was lined out and partly made in 1854. The work was, however, shortly afterwards suspended for want of funds. Sixty miles of it was sanctioned on the 24th February 1863, as a fair weather road, for Government Rupees 17,963. The work was commenced in March last. Rupees 6,861 is now expended and it is expected that this portion will be opened to traffic by September next, after which the remainder will be put on hand.

95. It is also in contemplation to construct bungalows at the several stages for the convenience of travellers.

PART II.—RAILWAY.

96. The Railway was opened in May last to Mulkapoor which is situated on the Western frontier of the Assigned Districts. There has been great delay in completing the Railway, and the portion just finished was opened so late in the season that it was not available for the export of the last cotton crop.

97. The Railway Company have recently established Electric Telegraph Offices at Sheogam, near Kamgam (the great cotton mart of West Berar) at Akolah and at Budnera seven miles from Oomrawuttee.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

98. Nothing has been done in the matter of Jails in Berar beyond collecting materials, owing to the Plans and Estimates submitted having been considered too expensive and returned for the purpose of all superfluous buildings being retrenched, and the cost reduced by employing prison labor. The orders of Government on the project have just been received.

99. A Civil Dispensary at the Sudder Station of Akolah (West Berar) has been completed; as also Lines for the Infantry Guards of the Hyderabad Contingent.

SECTION V.—FINANCE.

100. The Government Revenue realized in the year is contrasted below with that collected in 1861-62, which, excluding Income Tax, amounts to Rupees 41,29,918-13-10, or Rupees 8,08,222-8-10 above the receipts of the previous year.

			1861-62.			1862-63.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	...	...	32,27,341	11	5	33,43,608	3	5
Sayer	...	...	96,401	3	2	1,01,922	14	0
Abkarry	...	...	3,57,051	1	0	4,95,790	7	2
Total			36,80,793	15	7	39,41,321	8	7
Income Tax	...	...	8,293	7	7	11,698	15	0
Salt	...	...	31,429	12	6	50,788	9	7
Stamps	...	...	70,377	5	6	77,901	8	0
Law and Justice	...	...	13,622	9	9	24,401	7	0
Police	...	...	8,494	0	1	4,202	13	3
Public Works	...	...	217	9	0	400	7	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	16,761	0	7	30,902	8	1
Total			1,49,195	13	0	2,00,296	4	3
Grand Total			38,29,989	12	7	41,41,617	12	10
Deduct Income Tax			8,293	7	7	11,698	15	0
Total Net Revenue			38,21,696	5	0	41,29,918	13	10

101. The Land and Abkarry Revenue has been discussed above, and the same steady increase is apparent in the other sources of the Government income.

Increase of Revenue.

102. The Revenues of 1859-60 were taken as the basis upon which country worth 32 lakhs a year was assigned to British management under the recent Treaty, so that in three years the revenue has increased to Rupees 9,29,918 or 29 per cent.

Contrasted with 1859-60.

103. In 1859-60, when there were four Districts, the revenue amounted to Rupees 44,73,734-2-9, and therefore the revenue now is (exclusive of Income Tax) only Rupees 3,48,815-4-11 less than it was before the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts were relinquished; but in 1859-60 the cost of Administration was Rupees 8,72,660-0-5, leaving a net revenue of Rupees 36,01,074-2-4. The cost of Civil Administration now is Rupees 5,48,199-7-1, as shewn below.

						Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries of Officers and Establishment, including Contingencies,						3,95,869	2	10
Police	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,830	4	3
Total	...					5,48,199	7	1

being about 13½ per cent. on the net revenue; in 1859-60 the Administrative cost was 19½ per cent. Thus it will be seen that there remains a surplus of Rupees 35,81,719-6-9 for pay of the Hyderabad Contingent and other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management.

104. The general accounts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the years 1861-62 and 1862-63 have not as yet been received from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Hyderabad, and the Departmental charges for the year under report cannot, therefore, be correctly ascertained and recorded.

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

105. In January 1862, on the capture in Malwa of one Gobind Shashtree of Bhittoor, certain treasonable correspondence was discovered, which shewed that intrigues were still being carried on by the Row Sahib and his agents; and that, amongst other plans, they hoped to be able to farm a district in the Nizam's Dominions with a view to the establishment of a quarter from whence they could carry on their schemes with less chance of detection than within the British Territory.

106. This information was received from the Governor General's Agent, Central India; but the Nizam's Government were not disposed to attach much importance to it. It was known that no district had been granted to any stranger, and the feeling of hostility entertained by the Deccan Mussulmen against the Mahrattas was believed to be ample security against the success of any such scheme, should it be attempted.

107. However, not long after the receipt of the above intelligence, it was rumoured that such an emissary was actually in Hyderabad. His movements were conducted with such shrewdness and tact that it was very difficult to obtain any clue to his whereabouts, or to ascertain whether any foundation really existed for the reports.

108. After some little time, a Poorbeah, apparently a discharged sepoy, was apprehended, and it was ascertained from him that his master, one "Kishen Row," had during the mutinies held command of a large body of rebels, who had dispersed in the neighbourhood of Oogcin on the approach of a British column. "Kishen Row" had then been obliged to fly for his life, and travelling with about 10 followers through Baroda, Poona, and Sholapore had eventually reached Hyderabad, where he had been endeavouring to incite rebellion, and his promises of large rewards had, no doubt, collected a considerable number of willing listeners.

109. Some few hours unfortunately elapsed before the Poorbeah could be persuaded to disclose where his master was likely to be found, and on a search being made, it appeared that the arrest of the Poorbeah had become known, and that "Kishen Row" had fled.

110. He was at once followed, and on several occasions, no doubt, the Police were close on his track; but he succeeded in escaping, and all trace of him was for some months lost.

111. In December Captain Nuttall, the Superintendent of Police at Sholapore, apprehended at Pyton on the Godavery, immediately on the frontier of the Sholapore Collectorate, a Brahmin who has since been recognized to be Kishen Row. He is now on his way to Hyderabad to undergo his trial.

112. Of his followers and of those who had listened to his proposals about 35 were apprehended at the time and sentenced to punishment in the City Courts.

113. In the month of August 1862 some commotion was created throughout the Deccan by the sudden circulation of chuppaties, apparently in a manner very similar to that which was adopted in Bengal in 1857.

114. In the course of a very few days reports reached Hyderabad, from almost every district in the Nizam's Territory, stating that these cakes had been widely distributed. The mystery which attended the movement was very perplexing; no one was able to give any reasonable clue to the object; and while some suggested that it was intended as a propitiatory offering to avert cholera, famine, &c., many believed that it had some more mischievous meaning, and a vast amount of excitement was the natural result.

115. Every endeavour was at once made by the Minister to stop the circulation and to discover its origin, but the latter object was not easy of attainment.

116. A bundle of chuppaties would suddenly appear in a village, with a written order (sometimes in the name of the English Government) requiring the Potell to prepare treble the number and forward a parcel, with similar instructions to his three neighbouring villages. These instructions were immediately obeyed with a superstitious fear, a great anxiety being felt to pass the responsibility on, and thus in an incredibly short space of time a whole district would be covered.

117. The distribution of these chuppaties was as prevalent in the neighbouring Collectorates of the British Territory as in the Nizam's Dominions, and it was eventually satisfactorily established that the originator of the movement was a Police Potell in the Sholapore Collectorate, but the Magistrate was unable to ascertain the object of his proceedings.

118. During the last year a case of embezzlement and forgery was brought to light at Hyderabad which can hardly have a parallel.

119. Shortly after the death of the late Resident, Colonel Davidson, it accidentally became known that a large sum of money had been received from Iktydar-ool-Moolk, the second son of the Nawaub Shums-ool-Omrah, for the avowed purpose of being paid to a member of the late Resident's family, and an enquiry elicited the following most extraordinary circumstances :—

120. So far back as 1858 a discharged Apothecary of the name of Murray, with the assistance of his wife a person of notoriously bad character, had, by means of certain forged letters, persuaded Iktydar-ool-Moolk, in whose Establishment they were employed, that one lac of Rupees was required at the Residency, and this sum was actually received by them in one packet of Hoondees, for delivery as above explained.

121. The forgery of the letters was of the most clumsy and apparent description, but, as the forgers themselves were the only people in the Establishment able to read English, this did not offer any impediment to the success of the scheme.

122. After the first day of enquiry, these Murrays voluntarily confessed their guilt, explaining that they had succeeded in deceiving Iktydar-ool-Moolk by an assurance that the money was merely required as a loan, and that he would assuredly obtain the ambition of his life (viz., the office of Minister to the Nizam's Government) by complying with the request. This confession was afterwards fully corroborated. The payment of the hoondees was traced through the Sowkar's books, and every Rupee was proved to have been paid to Mrs. Murray.

123. Iktydar-ool-Moolk also acknowledged his share of the affair, so far as the payment of the money was concerned. He, however, maintained that it was simply a loan transaction,

offered in all good faith, and he totally denied that he had any expectation of obtaining the post of Minister thereby.

124. The Governor General expressed himself entirely dissatisfied with the explanation offered by Iktydar-ool-Moolk, and desired
 Proscription by the Governor General. that he might never again be admitted at the Residency, or allowed to attend any Durbar when the Resident is present.

125. The position of the Murrays is peculiar, and difficulties attend the conduct
 Position of the Murrays. of a prosecution on the part of the British Government; and as Iktydar-ool-Moolk has announced his determination not to move in the matter, it is to be feared that these very successful swindlers will escape the punishment they so richly deserve.

126. On the 10th April 1863 the Nawaub
 Death of Shums-ool-Omrah. Shums-ool-Omrah, Ameer-i-Kubeer died at the age of 83.

127. This Nobleman had, for many years, exercised a great influence over all affairs
 His useful influence at the Durbar. connected with the Hyderabad Government, and on many occasions had used his power in a patriotic and useful manner.

128. He had, when very young, succeeded his father in the Command of the household Troops, for the payment of which he held very
 His character. extensive Jagheers, and his own character was such as greatly tended to uphold the dignity of his position.

129. He was deeply respected by all classes at Hyderabad and is universally regretted.
 His death universally regretted.

130. He is nominally succeeded by his eldest son Oomdut-ool-Moolk, upon whom
 His successor. the Nizam has conferred the titles held by the late Nawaub. His second son, Iktydar-ool-Moolk, is the person who has lately obtained an unenviable notoriety in connection with the "Murray" case.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

131. Experiments have been continued with the view of introducing exotic
 Experiments with exotic cotton. cotton in Berar, but without success, and it is feared that the climate and soil of this part of India are suitable only for the indigenous variety.

132. The Teak jungles were visited by two Officers of the Commission, being the
 Teak forests. first occasion on which the country between the Satpooa Hills and the Taptée had been examined by any one except a Tehsildar. The opinion formed previously, that the wood was of little value, was fully confirmed.

PART II.—SURVEY.

133. It is necessary to begin Remarks on this subject by stating that the portion of last year's Report relating to it mixes up the proceedings of two Survey years, and to remedy the confusion thus caused, a brief history will be given of the Survey proceedings since commencement in Berar.

134. When the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts were restored to the Nizam, the Survey Establishments at work in them in January 1860 were transferred to Berar, but the transfer occupying the better part of two months, work was not commenced till late in March 1861. The Survey year ends on 31st October, and up to that date in 1861 the progress in Survey was as follows; but whether any portion of the work about to be shewn belongs to the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts, cannot be known without reference to Major Anderson, which has been made, and the result will be reported hereafter. No Settlements could be made in that year :—

YEAR	MEASURED		CLASSED		Cost of both per Acre.	Total Cost.
	Acres	Cost per Acre	Acres	Cost per Acre		
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1860-61	378,799	0 1 8½	124,674	0 2 5½	0 2 3½	46,301 0 0

135. In 1861-62 the Establishment was completed up to four measuring parties, and the nucleus of a 5th, and one classing Establishment; but these could only be gradually filled up; there were many changes among the Officers, and sickness was again prevalent; in one party alone 20 per cent. of the working days were lost from this last cause. The out-turn was as follows :—

YEAR	MEASURED.		CLASSED.		Cost of both per Acre.	Total Cost.
	Acres	Cost per Acre.	Acres	Cost per Acre.		
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62	623,368	0 1 8½	245,672	0 0 6½	0 2 2½	73,780 0 0

136. Of the measured area, 50,072 acres were tested by remeasurement, and of these all but 225 acres were remeasured by the European Officers themselves in charge of the parties. This testing is the principal portion of their work, and it is by careful supervision and check by trustworthy European Officers that accuracy is secured. The average difference per 100 acres, between original and remeasurement was a little over 4-5ths of an acre, and exceeded 5 per cent. in 1-300th part only of the whole area.

137. Of the classed area, 16,060 acres were tested, and all but 998 acres by European Officers. The average difference between the original and test classifications amounted to 2½ pies per acre, and the greatest difference exceeded 2 annas per Rupee in only a very small portion of the area. There were many fresh hands among the Classifiers, and all of them were new to the soils of Berar, so Major Anderson justly, I think, expects better results in the next season.

138. Major Anderson expected more work at less cost; but the causes above mentioned interfered; nevertheless, both the work and the cost seem to me, accustomed to the Bengal process, most satisfactory. It is necessary also to mention that the cost is now somewhat increased by the practice, lately introduced, of charging the Military pay of Officers employed to the Survey Department, which, it appears from Major Anderson's Report, was not the custom till last year.

139. During this last year 70 villages of those measured and classed in the first were settled.

140. These 70 villages contained 107,144 acres, and in 1860-61 yielded a revenue, including every thing, of Rupees 74,367. The assessment fixed by Major Anderson, to be realised in 1861-62, was 95,000 Rupees. This included some of the unoccupied Government land valued at 13,507 Rupees per annum, which Major Anderson expected at the beginning of June would be gradually taken up; but to his astonishment, by the 5th of the following month, no less than 11,715 Rupees worth of land were taken, leaving only 3,101 unoccupied acres, valued at Rupees 2,092. The effect of this was to raise the revenue of 1860-61, viz., 74,367 Rupees to 1,06,921 Rupees in 1861-62, after deducting 2,056 Rupees remitted for one year on account of unexpired leases; and besides this, a portion of the 3,101 waste acres may have since been taken. As it is, the positive increase of rent on the 107,144 acres is 32,157 Rupees in the first year of settlement, or 43 per cent. But the cost of measurement and classing at 2-3 pie (it was only 2-2½ pie) was 15,067 Rupees, and Major Anderson says, this includes settlement also, so that the expense of the whole process of survey and settlement of these 70 villages has been more than doubly covered in the first year.

141. Major Anderson has furnished some details regarding 61 of the above villages (the other 9 were subsequently settled) which are interesting. The total cultivated area, shewn in the village records, was 55,155 acres,—the Survey found there were 71,645 acres cultivated, being an excess of 16,490 acres, or 33 per cent. of cultivated land, not shown in the books.

142. Secondly,—In 1853-54, when these 61 villages came under our control, the cultivated area by the village records was 34,980 acres, and revenue 39,223 Rupees. These figures steadily rose till in 1860-61 the acreage as above was at least 55,155, and revenue Rupees 62,036.

The survey raised the amounts to 71,645 acres and 82,726 Rupees, and besides this, there was Enam 5,756 acres, valued at 7,100 Rupees, and waste at 8,776 Rupees per annum.

143. Major Anderson was greatly guided, in framing the rates of rent of the different qualities of soil, by his large experience in the adjoining Districts of Bombay, and especially in Kandesh, only a few miles from the village in question, where the rates he fixed, five or six years ago, were 12 to 18 per cent. lower than those he has adopted for Berar. Since that time the price of all country produce has increased, so that the rates must be considered moderate. It will be seen too, that a very large portion of his increased demand arises from the assessment of land before unrecorded, and another portion is due to waste land being taken up, so that apparently there has been little or no increase in the rates of recorded cultivated land. However, under any other rule than our own, the ryots would scarcely bear the assessment of every beegah they cultivated; I believe that with Native Governments, and I know that with Native Zemindars, it is the practice to wink at ryots holding more land than they nominally pay for, so that the average rent per beegah of the whole of each holding is considerably less than the nominal rate per beegah of the recorded area. The practice has its advantages for both sides under unsystematic management. But even allowing for this the rates are not high, being very little over one Rupee per acre. One great advantage of regular survey and assessment is the equalization of rates, which from circumstances of a long past time often vary exceedingly in adjoining villages of the same quality of soil. Major Anderson gives three as an instance—

Present average rates.			Survey rates.			
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1.—2	4	4	1	6	6	
2.—0	7	0	1	4	8	
3.—0	13	1	1	5	0	
	3	8		4	0	2

Cultivators living in the highly assessed village had lands in the low assessed, and thus struck an average themselves; this appears to be a common practice in Berar, and was a simple remedy for an evil which a Native Government can scarcely be expected to cure.

144. The settlement of the remaining 125 villages of the talooka, containing the above 70, has been nearly completed, but no Returns have yet been received; Major Anderson expects the increase will be very considerable.

145. That the ryots are satisfied, the fact of their so rapidly taken up the unoccupied land shews clearly, though this cannot be entirely ascribed to a moderate settlement, for the enormous demand for cotton and consequent influx of money with the high prices for all other kinds of produce, have had a large share in stimulating cultivation. The influx of population to the Rail, and carriage to remove the cotton, &c., must also have

caused a great increase in the demand for grain. The latter cause is liable to be overlooked, but must be very powerful. In one month 27,000 cotton laden carts, besides innumerable pack bullocks, passed a certain spot on the Nagpore Dawk road. As the traffic goes on for months, and not by one road only, the consumption of grain or straw caused by it must have been enormous.

PART III.—VACCINATION.

146. Six hundred and ninty children were vaccinated, and 528 cases were successful. Dr. Heming's attention to vaccination and to the Medical School and Dispensary is most unwearrying.

Result of vaccination.

PART IV.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

147. There had been the most utter confusion regarding weights and measures in Berar, and it was considered absolutely necessary to introduce uniformity. The weights adopted were the following:—

Uniformity of weights and measures.

1 tola	=	180 grains.
5 tolas	=	1 chittack.
16 chittacks	=	1 seer
40 seers	=	1 maund.
20 maunds	=	1 kandy.

148. These weights were adopted because they were those most commonly used in this and the adjoining Provinces. Grain, however, is universally sold by measure and not by weight, and it became necessary, therefore, to establish a seer measure which should contain as nearly as possible 80 tolas weight of grain. As different species of grain are of different specific gravities it was necessary to strike an average, as it would have been most inconvenient to have had a different measure for every different kind of grain. Eight of the most common kinds were mixed in equal quantities, and the seer measure was made to contain 80 tolas weight of the mixed grains. This measure was found to contain almost exactly a quantity of water weighing 100 tolas. This test was, therefore, ordered to be applied to the seer measures, and it is a test which can be easily applied by any one.

Measures how fixed.

149. No change has been made in the denominations of the weights, and all that has been done was to make a system of weights universal in Berar which was already in existence in many parts of it. Time and patience will, of course, be required thoroughly to introduce the new system; but the people shew no aversion to it, and, therefore, the difficulties in the way of obtaining uniformity are not great. Only one person appears to have been fined for not using the authorized weights.

Denomination of weights.

PART V.—CENSUS.

150. No Census has ever been taken in Berar; but at the annual settlement the village Officers give in Returns shewing the population of their villages. The population is returned

Population.

at nearly a million and a half,* and the number of houses at 366,074, which gives an average of about 4 to each house. From this average, being similar to what has been found to exist in other places, some reliance may be placed on the general correctness of the Population Returns. The average population per square mile is 81, but it, of course, varies greatly in different parts of the country. In Mulka-poor Talook, West Berar, it is 201; and in Poosud Talook, East Berar, it is 33.

151. With districts of the immense size of those in Berar the duties of the Deputy Commissioners and of their Assistants have been most arduous, but they have been performed with cheerfulness and zeal, and the administrative results have, it is believed, been satisfactory.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

152. Having been here for a very short time, I have not seen enough of the Commission generally to enable me to express an opinion in detail regarding the qualifications of every Officer; but still I am competent to say that the Commissioner, in the following Remarks upon them, shews a just discrimination; and I regret that, in the only case in which his opinion is somewhat unfavorable, I am compelled to agree entirely with him, having had occasion to look into more of Captain Bushby's work than of any other Officer's. As to Captain Cadell himself, the Officiating Commissioner, with whom I am in constant correspondence on all subjects relating to the districts, I can speak most favorably, and I have already done so at length in recommending that he shall be confirmed in his appointment.

153. Colonel Thornhill's services are too well known to His Excellency to require any statement from me, but I must record how deeply I am indebted to him for the full and hearty assistance I have always received from him, and which, from his great information on all subjects connected with my duties and his cool, sound judgment, has been of the very greatest use to me.

Lieut. Tweedie, only lately joined.

154. Lieutenant Tweedie, Officiating 2nd Assistant, only joined his appointment in March last.

Notice of Mr. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

155. I quite concur in the late Colonel Davidson's remarks regarding Mr. G. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ; }
The 22nd July 1863. }

(Signed) G. U. YULE,
Resident.

REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

No. 26 of 1862.

FROM

COLONEL CUTHBERT DAVIDSON, C. B.,
Resident at Hyderabad,

TO

COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
Fort William.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.
General.

Dated Hyderabad, the 27th June 1862.

SIR,

THE following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1861-62, is enclosed for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

2. The Judicial portion of the Report has reference, in accordance with the orders of Government, to the calendar year 1861, and the remaining Sections comprise the transactions of the Official year commencing on the 1st May 1861 and ending on the 30th April 1862.

3. The territorial limits of the Districts in Berar, belonging to His Highness the Nizam, comprising the Hyderabad Assigned Territory, will be most readily understood by a reference to the Sketch Map* which accompanies this Report.

Preliminary Remarks.

* Appendix No. 1.

4. The transfer of the Districts required to complete the stipulated amount of assigned revenue, namely 32 lacs of Rupees per annum, was completed on the 28rd October 1861.

Transfer of Districts completed.

5. The Wurdah, it will be perceived, is the boundary on the east; the Pacen Gunga, for about two-thirds of the distance, is the boundary on the south; but, unfortunately, the remaining portion of the southern boundary, and on the west, north-west and north, except where it is coincident with the Taptee, is open and without any natural demarcation.

Boundary of the Districts.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

6. On the restoration, in the early part of 1861, to His Highness the Nizam of the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts, and the acquisition of supplemental territory in Berar, an Assistant Commissioner was added to West, a Tehsildar to East Berar, and another Tehsildar was transferred from the former to the latter District. With these exceptions no alterations have been made in the constitution of the Civil Courts.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

7. The sanctioned number of Superior and Small Cause Courts is thirty, namely, one Revenue and Judicial Commissioner's, two Deputy Commissioners', five European Assistants', two European Extra Assistants', two Native Extra Assistants', and eighteen Small Cause Courts.

Number of Civil Courts.

8. These Courts are numerically sufficient to carry out the administration of Civil Justice efficiently and promptly; but at no one time during the year have all the Officers who should have presided over them been present at their posts. At the close of the year no less than four European Officers were absent through illness, and in so small a Commission this must inevitably involve a serious obstruction of Judicial business.

Paucity of Officers.

9. There was also during the year an increase in the amount of litigation, resulting from the introduction into the Assigned Districts of Act XIV. of 1859, which provides for the further limitation of suits. The Courts were crowded with creditors, naturally anxious to obtain the decision of their claims before the change of law should render them obsolete.

Increase of litigation.

10. In June 1861 the Government sanctioned the application to the Berar Districts of Act XXIII. of 1861 for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter, and accordingly this Act, with the Oude modifications, came into operation on the 1st January 1862 in East and West Berar.

Act for simplifying the Procedure of Courts of Civil Judicature.

11. At the close of the year 1860 247* original suits were pending, and during the past year 5,583 were filed, making a total of 5,830. In the previous year 2,273 only were filed.
Cases pending and filed.
12. In 1861 2,219 cases were decided on their merits, of which 2,040 were decreed in favor of the Plaintiff, and 179 in favor of the Defendant.
Cases decided.
13. Seven hundred and forty-four cases were amicably adjusted, 12 were withdrawn, and 135 were dismissed for default. Thus altogether 3,110 cases have been disposed of, leaving 2,720 cases on the files at the close of the year.
Cases pending.
14. The number of cases disposed of in 1860 was 2,264, so that 846 cases have been disposed of in the year under report more than in the previous year, and the larger number of cases pending at the close of 1861 simply represents the increase of suits which the introduction of the New Limitation Act brought upon the files. Special instructions have, however, been issued, impressing upon the District Officers the necessity of clearing off these arrears with all possible energy.
Cause of large number pending.
15. The value of property litigated was Rupees 5,66,729-2-10, and the cost of litigation Rupees 19,554-11-6, or Rupees 3-7-2 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rupees 182-3-8, and the average cost was Rupees 6-4-7.
Value of property litigated, and cost of litigation.
16. The average duration of suits was 38½ days. In 1860 it was 44½ days, and in 1859 83 days.
Duration of suits.
17. Appeals both in Civil and Criminal cases from the decisions of Assistants and Extra Assistant Commissioners of all grades lie, in the first instance, to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.
Courts of Appeal.
18. On the Commissioner's file there have been 60 cases—47 of these suits remaining from 1861. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions have been reversed in 10, confirmed in 38, and modified in two cases. Of the rest three were remanded for re-investigation, and one decided by Razcenamah (deed of compromise), leaving six pending at the close of the year.
Commissioner's Court of Appeal.
19. The value of property under litigation in decided cases was Rupees 1,60,517-5-7, and the costs Rupees 4,681-1-0, or Rupees 2-14-8 per cent.
Value of property litigated.

* Disagrees with last year's statement, because, it is stated, the Revenue suits are excluded.

Average value and cost of suits. 20. The average value of each suit was Rupees 2,972-8-8; and the average cost Rupees 86-11-0.

21. The average duration of each case was 280 days. In 1860 it was 101 days. The Officiating Commissioner explains that the cause of delay is to be attributed to the large number (47) of cases left on the file at the close of 1860, and to there having been no Commissioner during the first two months of 1861.

22. In the District Appeal Courts 44* cases were pending trial at the close of 1860, and 151 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 195.

23. Of these 125 were decided on their merits; the orders of the lower Courts having been confirmed in 96, and reversed in 29 cases. Of the remainder one was amicably adjusted, 14 were remanded for re-investigation, and two dismissed for default, leaving at the close of the year an arrear of 53 cases, slightly exceeding that of the previous year (44).

24. The value of property litigated was Rupees 20,581-14-4, and the costs were Rupees 1,523-5-6, or Rupees 7-6-5 per cent.

Average value and cost of litigation. 25. The average value of each suit was Rupees 147-0-2, and the average cost Rupees 10-14-1.

Duration of each suit. 26. The average duration of each suit was 96½ days; in the previous year it was 121 days.

27. Of 1,732 witnesses summoned only 214 are shewn to have been detained for more than one day; and of these 14 only for 7, four for 8 days, and one for a month.

Civil debtors and Revenue defaulters. 28. One hundred and eleven persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, at the close of which five remained in confinement.

29. In addition to the suits decided in the Civil Courts, 84 original and 29 appeal suits were disposed of in the Revenue Courts, and 53 original and 16 appeal suits remained on the file at the close of the year.

30. On the Commissioner's Revenue file there have been 26 cases, 15 of them suits remaining from 1860. The Deputy Commissioner's decisions have been reversed in four, and confirmed in nine.

* A discrepancy is here also noticed between this and last year's statement, probably owing to the before specified reason, the exclusion here of Revenue suits.

cases : of the rest one was remanded for re-investigation, leaving 12 pending at the close of the year.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Value of property litigated. | 31. The value of property litigated in these suits was Rupees 8,772-0-11, and the costs Rupees 393-4-6, or Rupees 4-7-9 per cent. |
| Average value and cost of suits. | 32. The average value of each suit was Rupees 626-9-2, and the average cost Rupees 28-1-6. |
| Duration of cases. | 33. The average duration of each case was 317 days. |

SECTION I.—PART II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

34. Under the authority of the Government of India the provisions of the New Penal Code have been extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and it accordingly came into operation on the 1st January 1862. Had there been sufficient time to test the practical working of the Code, any detailed mention of it would not properly find a place in this Report; but there is reason to believe that it will be found an easily intelligible and comprehensive system of Criminal Law.

Increase of crime.	35. There has been, on the aggregate, an increase of detected crime; but it is very satisfactory that there is a marked decrease in organized crime of the most serious description.
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Dacoitees decreased.	36. In 1859 there were 47 dacoitees (gang robberies); in 1860 22, and 15 in 1861.
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37. Highway robberies have considerably increased. They are for the most part perpetrated in the jungly and sparsely populated southern portion of East Berar, to which the recent Treaty has added an extensive tract of country. These highway robberies have not generally been attended with any degree of ferocity. The principal sufferers have been villagers, returning from the neighbouring market town with their weekly purchases and pittance of coin, of which they have been robbed, but without the further cruelty of wanton violence. A bad harvest, high prices, and consequent distress among the poorer classes are among the causes to which the increase in this species of crime is to be attributed, while its commission is rendered easy, and apprehension of offenders difficult by the jungly nature of the District in which it has been most frequent.

Comparative state of crime.

38. The following Table contrasts the crimes committed in 1860 and 1861.—

Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.

	In 1860.	In 1861.
Murder ...	19	28
Dacoity with murder ...	1	3
Robbery with murder ...	1	3
Culpable homicide ...	1	1
Manslaughter ...	6	0
Attempt to murder ...	4	10
Total ...	32	45

Crimes of the 2nd Class of Atrocity.

Dacoity with wounding ...	1	2
Highway robbery with wounding ...	3	6
Robbery with ditto ...	2	3
Grievous hurt ...	3	1
Assault with wounding ...	9	3
Rape ...	4	0
Causing hurt with a sharp instrument ...	3	3
Wounding ...	1	5
Unnatural offence ...	0	1
Administering Opium... ..	3	3
Wounding in attempt to commit robbery ...	1	0
Previous abetment of suicide ...	0	1
Total ...	30	28

Crimes of the 3rd Class of Atrocity.

Dacoity ...	20	10
Highway robbery ...	53	90
Robbery ...	3	8
Burglary ...	283	432
Theft ...	410	264
Arson ...	8	2
Cattle stealing ...	137	157
„ killing ...	0	1
„ lifting ...	0	1
Causing hurt ...	6	5
Turking, house trespass and theft ...	4	16
Kidnapping ...	1	1
Total,	925	947

Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity

...	1,194	1,549
Grand Total	2,181	2,609

39. The value of property stolen is estimated at Rupees 60,514-2-1; that of the Value of property stolen and portion recovered at Rupees 10,092-14-0. The average proportion recovered. amount stolen in each case was Rupees 23-9-3, and the proportion per cent. recovered was Rupees 16-6-6, being a somewhat more favorable result than was obtained last year, namely, Rupees 15-8-11.

Crimes not traced. 40. Of 2,609 reported cases of crime the Police have failed to trace 870, or 33 per cent.

41. Of 1,862* cases committed for trial during the year 306 resulted in total acquittal, in 1,506 convictions were obtained, and 50 remained for trial.
Result of trials.

Number of cases disposed of in the several Courts. 42. The following Statement shews the number of cases disposed of in the several Courts :—

			<i>Cases.</i>
1 Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	88
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	125
5 Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	310
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	...	...	13
18 Tehsildars' Courts ...	...	...	1,276
			—
Total ...			1,812
			—

Average duration of trials. 43. The average duration of trials is shown below :—

			<i>Days.</i>
1 Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	59
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	20
5 Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	21
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	...	...	27½
18 Tehsildars' Courts ...	...	...	13

* Inclusive of 123 old cases, and exclusive of 10 cases absorbed by death, &c.

Sentences passed.

44. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed :—

			Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Commis- sioner.	By the Magis- tracy.
Hanged	...	...	8	0	0
Transported	...	...	0	13	0
Imprisoned for 14 years and under	...	...	0	2	0
„ 10 „	...	...	0	2	0
„ 9 „	...	...	0	6	0
„ 7 „	...	...	0	20	0
„ 5 „	...	...	0	9	0
„ 4 „	...	...	0	1	0
„ 3 „	...	...	0	14	0
„ 2 „	...	...	0	9	17
„ 1 „	...	...	0	5	58
„ 6 months „	...	...	0	11	95
„ 3 „	...	...	0	19	92
„ 2 „	...	...	0	0	61
„ 1 „	...	...	0	0	230
„ 5 days „	...	...	0	0	12
„ 4 „	...	...	0	0	2
„ 3 „	...	...	0	0	1
„ 2 „	...	...	0	0	26
„ 1 „	...	...	0	0	20
Flogged up to 50 lashes	...	...	0	0	21
Fined	...	...	0	0	1,300
Dismissed from service and imprisoned	...	...	0	0	5
Fined and imprisoned	...	...	0	0	14
Dismissed from service	...	...	0	0	10

45. The following Statement exhibits the number of days during which the witnesses were in attendance on the Courts. Of 4,547 witnesses summoned only 35 per cent., it will be seen, were

Detention of Witnesses.

detained for more than one day :—

			In 1860.	In 1861.
For 1 day	...	...	2,464	2,935
„ 2 days	...	...	293	437
„ 3 „	...	...	118	299
„ 4 „	...	...	96	229
„ 5 „	...	...	39	81
„ 6 „	...	...	17	104
„ 7 „	...	...	30	48
„ 8 „	...	...	22	57
„ 9 „	...	...	22	27
„ 10 „	...	...	24	55
„ 1 month	...	...	191	275
Total	...	...	3,346	4,547

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

46. A new system of Police upon the Constabulary principle, lately inaugurated at Madras, has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Government of India, at an annual cost of about Rupees 10,000 more than that at present existing. This provides for more ample supervision by European Officers; while these Officers will be at leisure to devote themselves entirely to their Police duties, instead of being embarrassed, as at present, with interruption from their Civil occupations. It was hardly possible, under the old system, and with the intermixture of jurisdiction in the Districts, as at first transferred by the Nizam's Government to British management, that any system of Police could be efficient. It will be observed from a glance at the Sketch Map* which accompanies this Report, that the portions marked yellow and green Surf-i-khas (Crown lands) and Jagheers (private estates), completely interlaced the portions of the Territory under British jurisdiction, and there was always conflicting authority at work, which prevented the prompt and combined action of the Police, and rendered their exertions futile. The Districts so colored have now, however, come also under the immediate control of the British Administration, and there ought to be no further difficulty in establishing and organizing the efficient body of Police which has been sanctioned.

* Appendix No. I.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

47. In 1861 there was no change in the Jail buildings; but sites for the new Penitentiaries at the Head Quarters of each District were selected and sanctioned, and their construction will be commenced during 1862-63.

48. An attempted outbreak took place among the prisoners at Sooltanherry, which resulted in six of them being killed, and several wounded; none succeeded in effecting their escape.

49. The average number of prisoners during the year was 672, and the average cost of each prisoner was Rupees 44-9-11.

50. In-door labor has not been introduced to any extent worth noticing, as the imperfect nature of the present Jail accommodation does not admit of it.

51. During the Monsoon scurvy made its appearance among the prisoners in the Sooltangherry Jail. Immediate instructions were issued to ensure efficient Medical attendance, a thorough ventilation and white-washing of the buildings, a judicious variation of diet, personal cleanliness among the prisoners, the removal of noxious vegetation in the vicinity, and every sanatory precaution. Of 198 prisoners confined in the Jail 11 died.

Average mortality in both Districts.

52. The average mortality among the prisoners throughout Berar was 24, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

53. The revenues of the Districts in Berar, transferred to British management by the Treaty of December 1860, were collected by the Nizam's Officers for the year 1860-61, and did not form part of the actual income of the Assigned Districts until the year 1861-62.

Revenue demand compared with previous year.			
For the year 1860-61	...	...	Rupees 36,37,058
For the year 1861-62	...	...	" 39,18,433
Increase of Revenue demand in 1861-62		...	Rupees <u>2,76,375</u>

54. For the purpose of comparison, however, the revenue demand of each year is noted in the margin, irrespectively of its appropriation, or of the agency through which it was realized.

55. In 1860-61 the demand on account of Land Revenue proper was Rupees 29,83,415, in 1861-62 it amounted to Rupees 32,24,718, shewing an increase of Rupees 2,41,303.

56. A much larger immediate increase of Land Revenue might have been shewn, had it not been found necessary to relinquish in the newly acquired Talooks, many taxes imposed by the Native Government, which our system of Administration does not recognize, and to introduce in those Talooks generally a more equitable Government demand. In the Surf-i-khas estates (Crown lands) especially the exactions were excessive, and rent was charged for land that had been uncultivated for years. The natural consequence was, that people threw up their holdings in despair; but we may reasonably trust to a more liberal system for a rapid extent of cultivation and prosperity.

57. The last agricultural season has not been by any means favorable. Not that there has been a deficiency of rain in the aggregate, but it fell unseasonably; at one time the country was deluged, and at another completely parched up.

58. The Cotton crop was a light one, as was also the Jowarry crop, upon which the greater portion of the inhabitants depend for food, and the scarcity in Berar itself, as well as in the adjacent Districts resulted in almost famine prices; Jowarry, for instance, ordinarily sold at 45, falling to 20 seers for the Rupee. Those of the cultivators who had good crops, which were not in the grasp of the money lenders, must have derived large profits; but there has been some distress among the poorer classes. The general prosperity of the country is, however, proved by the facility with which the revenue has been realized even in a bad season.

SECTION II.

PART II.—SAYER.

59. The principal items included in Sayer are the Grazing Tax, and the produce of Fruit trees. The demand in 1860-61 was Rupees 1,02,989, Sources of Sayer Revenue. in 1861-62 Rupees 1,06,412, exhibiting an increase under this head of Rupees 3,423.

SECTION II.

PART III.—ABKARREE.

60. The increase arising from the sale of the Abkarree contracts amounted to Rupees 48,671. The demand in 1860-61 was Rupees 3,03,517, Increase of Abkarree Revenue. and in 1861-62 Rupees 3,52,188.

61. The sale of the Opium Contracts has realized Rupees 36,436, being 8,650 Rupees in excess of the previous year; Rupees 3,402 were Realizations from Opium Contracts. uncollected at the end of the year, but no portion of this sum is irrecoverable.

SECTION II.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

62. In consequence of the introduction of the New Act, the Stamp Revenue has been very nearly doubled. In 1860-61 it amounted to Rupees 37,471. In 1861-62 to Rupees 70,377. Increase of Stamp Revenue.

63. The demand on account of Miscellaneous Land Revenue for 1860-61 was Rupees 75,312, and for 1861-62 Rupees 48,015. The decrease of Rupees 27,297 has been caused by village expenses, Miscellaneous Land Revenue. held in deposit, having been credited to Miscellaneous Land Revenue in 1860-61.

64. The Salt Revenue, which is derived almost exclusively from the wells near the Poornah River, amounts to Rupees 36,160, being Rupees 6,552 in excess of the income from the same source in 1860-61; Rupees 9,513 of the demand remained uncollected at the close of the year; but the whole of the balance is held to be recoverable.

Receipts under "Law and Justice." 65. The receipts under the head "Law and Justice" amounted to Rupees 13,623, being 1,481 Rupees above those of the previous year.

Receipts under "Police." 66. The realizations under "Police" were Rupees 8,494, or Rupees 7,921 more than in 1860-61.

67. A sum of Rupees 217-0-0 has been credited to "Public Works" in East Berar, on account of the sale of some Government Buildings.

68. The Miscellaneous revenue derived from the sale proceeds of intestate property, and various other sources, amounts to Rupees 16,761. There is a decrease in this item of Rupees 47,462, which arises from about half a lakh of accumulated village expenses in East Berar, which had reverted to Government, being credited to this head in 1860-61.

SECTION II.

PART V.—GENERAL RESULTS, INCOME TAX, LOCAL FUNDS, &c.

69. The total demand on account of Land Revenue, as fixed at the annual settlement for 1861-62, amounts to Rupees 37,31,364, being Rupees 2,66,102 in excess of the previous year, and the whole demand has been realized with the exception of Rupees 1,15,407. This balance is chiefly owing to Land Revenue payable by Purgunnah Officers, which will be settled on receipt of their Roossooms, and by the last instalment on account of Abkarree contracts falling due after the close of the year; Rupees 14,649 are considered irrecoverable.

70. In the year under review the whole Revenue demand on account of the Assigned Districts, omitting Income Tax, amounted to Rupees 39,13,438. The demand from the same Territory in 1860-61, when part of it was under the management of the Nizam's Officers, was Rupees 36,37,058, showing an increase in the year 1861-62 of Rupees 2,76,375.

71. The uncollected balances amount to Rupees 1,28,322, of which Rupees 14,649 on account of Land Revenue is, as above stated, supposed to be irrecoverable.

72. In addition to the foregoing sources of income is to be noticed the Income Tax, amounting to Rupees 8,294 for the year 1861-62, which is credited to Imperial Revenue. This tax is levied only from servants of Government.

73. Besides the Government Revenue there is a considerable sum derived from Local Funds, available for the internal improvement of the districts. These Funds consist of the Road Fund, levied from cultivators at the rate of one per cent. on the Land Revenue; the Municipal Fund, which formerly was collected on different systems, but which has now been distributed over the trading classes, as nearly in proportion to their profits as possible; the Pound Fund accruing from the sale of unclaimed cattle, which has only recently been included among the Local Funds and the Ferry Funds. During the year some subscriptions previously collected for Educational purposes, but unemployed, have been credited to a School Fund.

74. The demand on account of the various Funds is as follows :—

Road Fund	... Rupees	34,179
Municipal „		68,402
Pound „	„	4,477
Ferry „	„	255
School „		866

Total Rupees ... 1,08,209

75. The demand from the same sources in 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 72,296, so that there has been an increase in the income of the Local Funds of Rupees 35,913.

76. The uncollected balances at the end of the year on account of Local Funds was Rupees 20,185, of which Rupees 4,306 are supposed to be irrecoverable.

77. The arrangements consequent on the recent Treaty involved the abolition of the Enam Department, and the paucity of Officers in the districts has rendered any satisfactory progress in Enam investigations a simple impossibility, demonstrating the urgent necessity of the Commission being at all times kept up to its established strength, and of arrangements being made for at once efficiently supplying the place of temporary absentees.

78. The village expenses, which are not included in the demand, amounted in the year 1861-62 to Rs. 5,16,011.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

79. A project for the establishment of certain Schools in Berar to be supported from the Local Funds was submitted to Government on the 13th December 1861, it not being considered desirable at present to burden the finances with any large outlay for a comprehensive scheme of education. Our immediate want is that of elementary schools both in English and Vernacular.

80. The interdiction of all expenditure from the public revenues on this account, contained in the Government Despatch No. 6883 of the 23rd December 1859, has necessarily retarded the introduction of an efficient system of education in Berar, even upon the limited scale to which it is proposed to confine ourselves; but the more pressing requirements of the districts have received careful consideration, as have also the obstacles which present themselves to the diffusion of useful instruction among a semi-barbarous and suspicious people.

81. One great difficulty has been experienced and remains yet to be overcome, namely, the reluctance common to all indigent agricultural classes with which children are permitted to attend school, when by light labor in the fields, or on the extensive public works in progress their labor can be turned to profitable account by their parents. A child six or seven years of age can in this way earn from two to three Rupees a month, amply sufficient to feed and clothe it; while the same child, if at school, must be maintained by its parents who are accustomed to prefer a present gain comparatively small to future advantage, however permanent or considerable.

82. Nor is it alone the agricultural classes in Berar (generally Mahomedans and Mahrattas) who are backward in sending their children to our schools. Those engaged in mercantile pursuits (for the most part Marwarries) evince much indifference to the general education of their children. Skill in the Native system of accounts and in the conduct of their commercial transactions, which the parents themselves or those around them are eminently qualified to impart, is all of which they as yet recognize the importance. The prospect of employment under our Government will, no doubt, suggest the necessity of more extended qualifications, and the following experimental scheme recommended by the Officiating Commissioner may serve our present purposes, while it may be gradually extended to keep pace with the wants of growing intelligence.

83. One English School to be established at each of the two Sudder Stations, and 12 Mahratta Schools in each of the two Divisions of Berar, thus allowing one Vernacular School for each Tehsildaree, and three for location in other large towns; every Vernacular School to be divided

into two classes, superintended by separate Masters. In the lower class the rudiments of the language to be taught, while more advanced pupils are educated in the higher. The fees from each pupil in the English Schools to be one Rupee, in the higher Mahratta classes four Annas, and in the lower two Annas monthly. The proposed scale of remuneration to Instructors and the cost of the whole scheme are as follows :—

	<i>Per Mensem.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
2 English Schoolmasters	Rupees 200	
24 Mahratta Schoolmasters, at 50 Rupees each	„ 1,200	
24 Ditto Assistant Schoolmasters, at 20 Rupees each	„ 480	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,880	22,560
Books, rent of Schools, and other incidental expenses		1,440
		<hr/>
Total Rupees		24,000

84. When we have provided the means of a practical business-like education, we shall have perhaps done all that it is expedient for us in Distinction to be kept in view, our present relation towards the inhabitants of these Districts to attempt. It may be well to keep in view the distinction between education and instruction. “So long as we are precluded by the peculiarity of our position from directing, or materially influencing the social and moral training of those whom we would educate, it may be questioned whether we should not be sowing the seeds of mischief and disquiet by imparting any high degree of merely scholastic and technical instruction.”

85. At Chudderghaut there is the Residency Medical School, supported entirely by the Nizam's Government. In the City of Hyderabad a Madrisa (College) in which there are 24 Teachers of purely oriental languages and sciences, with an English class conducted by Mr. Carey.

86. At Chudderghaut there are also the Bishop's School supported and conducted by the Roman Catholic Clergy, and a Protestant School maintained by private subscription.

87. In the adjacent Cantonment of Secunderabad is an Orphanage for boys and girls with which the Cantonment School is incorporated, and these with a Cantonment School at Bolarum are in addition to the Regimental Schools always found in the Corps of the British Army.

88. In the Medical School above mentioned the Natives of the City of Hyderabad taught up to a certain standard, then furnished with a Diploma and employed by the Minister in the different districts of the Hyderabad Territory. A Dispensary is placed under their supervision, and European Medicines and Surgical Instruments are supplied to them at the cost of

the Native Government. They are at liberty, if they prefer it, to take up private practice in the City of Hyderabad.

89. This Institution has been a great success, and is duly appreciated by the Minister, the people at large, and the different graduates who have matriculated there. Its sphere of usefulness has the prospect of being still further increased, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his Despatch No. 36 of the 23rd March 1861, has highly approved the system upon which it has been conducted, and the exertions of its able Superintendents Doctors Maclean and Smith. Her Majesty's Government is also prepared, it is intimated, to extend to the Institution the same measure of support which it received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company. A considerable supply of Books, Instruments and other desiderata for the use of the School have been consequently applied for by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

90. As suggested by the Governor General in Council, the proposals of Dr. Fleming, the present Superintendent of the Medical School, for the establishment of a Clinical Hospital and Dispensary inside the town of Hyderabad have been recommended to His Highness the Nizam, who has thoroughly entered into Dr. Fleming's views and promised them every support. The only delay at present is in discovering a suitable building which will contain not only the Clinical Ward, but a Pauper Dispensary and a Lunatic Asylum, both of which latter Institutions the Minister Salar Jung is desirous of establishing at the same time and under the same roof.

91. At the Bishop's School, the Chudderghaut School, the Orphange, and the Bolarum Cantonment School, an education equal to that of a good Grammar School can be obtained. Examinations are held annually, superintended by competent Officers, with whom are associated the different Clergymen officiating in the Cantonment.

92. To this enumeration of Educational Establishments may be objected the obvious want of a regular and organized system of education among them, but the impracticability of its introduction is the result of the Schools being maintained from so many different sources, and from their being principally supported by the Government of a Foreign Prince.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

93. Labor has been in great request at Secunderabad throughout the year. The extensive public works in progress furnish full employment for all the laboring classes, even in a place where they are in general so largely redundant as in Hyderabad.

94. But in addition to local requirements, laborers were sought out here for the Exportation of laborers for works on the Godavery and for the Hydraulic Works of the the Godavery, &c. Works. Irrigation Company, and the means resorted to eventually by the private Agents to procure them amounted to something like the nefarious practice of crimping. On complaints reaching the Minister, he directed that all engagements for the exportation of laborers beyond the Hyderabad Territory should pass through his own Office, and this, it is believed, has occasioned considerable disappointment to those Officers who expected to derive a large supply of labor from Hyderabad by means of private Agencies.

SECTION IV.

PART I.—ROADS.

1.—*Nagpore Dāk Line.*

95. The total length of this road is 245 miles, of which 165 miles are in the Length of the Nagpore Dāk Assigned Districts, and 80 miles in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, under charge of the Executive Engineer, Jaulnah Division. The amount authorized for repairs and improvements in the Budget of 1861-62 is Rupees 57,100, besides a sum of Rupees 1,000 for improving the Sawergaum Ghaut. 21,472 Rupees had been expended to the end of January 1862, and the work is in progress. The Ghaut has been much improved by a Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

2.—*Feeders to the G. I. P. Railway running through Berar to Nagpore.*

Lines selected as feeders to the Railway.

96. The following lines of road were selected by a Committee convened by the Resident at Hyderabad:—

- (I).—Aukolah Railway Station to Akote, West Berar, about 29 miles.
- (II).—Budneira Railway Station to Moresce, East Berar, about 39 miles.
- (III).—Sheogaum Railway Station to Bowenbeer, West Berar, about 24 miles.
- (IV).—Chandpore Railway Station to Julgaom, West Berar, about 16 miles.
- (V).—Moortoozapore Railway Station through Duncapore to Unjungaum, East Berar, about 29 miles.
- (VI).—Sheogaum Railway Station through Kamgaom to Maikur, West Berar, about 48 miles.
- (VII).—Akolah Railway Station through Pathoor and Bassim to Hingolee, West Berar, about 71 miles.

(viii.)—Chandoor Railway Station, east of Budneira, to Koora, East Berar, about 10 miles.

(ix.)—Woon to the Wurdah towards Hingunghaut in the Nagpore Territory, East Berar, about 15 miles.

(x.)—Budneira Railway Station to Ellichpore Cantonment, East Berar, about 35 miles.

(xi.)—Moortoozapore Railway Station through Karinjah to Poods, East Berar, about 57 miles.

(xii.)—Chandoor Railway Station through Tullagum to Woon, East Berar, about 94 miles.

(xiii.)—Budneira Railway Station through Nair to Paingunga, East Berar, about 76 miles.

(xiv.)—Sheogaum Railway Station to Ballapore, West Berar, about 8 miles.

Total 551 Miles.

97. The two first were immediately undertaken by order of Government. Sur-
Measures adopted to carry vays, Plans and Estimates are being prepared by the Execu-
out the lines. tive Engineer, Berar Division. In the mean time the
lines are being marked and opened out, for which purpose a sum of Rupees 26,000
was sanctioned by Government on the 23rd of November last, the additional one lac
from the 1 per cent. Income Tax has also been allotted to these roads.

98. It has been suggested to Government in the Budget of 1862-63 that a sum
Contribution from Local of Rupees one lac be further expended in the ensuing year
Funds for this purpose. from the Local Funds of the Assigned Districts upon mark-
ing out and rendering practicable for traffic as many feeders to the Railway as possible.

99. A road from Hingolee to Jaulnah, distance about 100 miles, within the
Proposed Road from Hingolee Nizam's Dominions, has also been proposed to be undertaken
to Jaulnah. at the expense of His Highness the Nizam; but nothing
definite has yet been arranged.

100. The road from Hingolee by Poods to Woon on the banks of the Wurdah
is being marked and opened out from the Local Funds of the
Road from Hingolee to Woon. Assigned Districts, this will run into the heart of the
south-east part of the Assigned Districts, and will be of much benefit in opening up
the country.

101. A most important line from Aurungabad *via* Dowlatabad and Manickpoory
Line from Aurungabad to to Nandigaum Railway Station, a distance of 56 miles, has
Nandigaum Railway Station. been surveyed and marked out by Lieutenant Foord,

Executive Engineer, Jaulnah Division. A sum of 30,000 Rupees has been entered in the Budget of 1862-63 for rendering this road practicable as soon as possible.

3.—*First Class Metalled Road from Toka to Aurungabad in the Nizam's Dominions, 26 miles, under Lieutenant Foord, Executive Engineer, Jaulnah Division.*

102. The estimate amounting to Rupees 1,12,800 was sanctioned by Government with an allotment of 50,000 Rupees for the year 1861-62. This Road in rapid progress. The work was undertaken on contract by Messrs. Hill and Cutts, and is in rapid progress. The road will be completed during 1862-63.

4.—*Road from Secunderabad to Nagpore.*

103. The construction of six Travellers' Bungalows has been proposed on this line between Oodgheer and Keenec, and nine tiled sheds or Rest Houses on this Road. rest houses for travellers, at stages 25 miles apart, between Secunderabad and Hingunghaut *via* Nirmul on the Nagpore Road.

5.—*Trunk Road from Secunderabad to Tandulwaddy on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.*

104. This road was commenced about the beginning of 1858, and completed in May 1860. The first section of the line, 62 miles, was executed at an expense of 1,43,602 Rupees on contract under the supervision of the Hyderabad Public Works Department, but paid by His Highness the Nizam's Government. The second section, 65 miles, was also constructed at the expense of the same Government by Mr. Marrett, the Superintendent of Roads. The third section, from Thoorooree to Tandulwaddy, 59½ miles, running through the late Dharaseo Division of the Assigned Districts, was constructed by the Hyderabad Department Public Works at an expense of Rupees 1,55,000, which was sanctioned by the Government of India and paid from the revenues of those Districts.

105. There is a Mail Cart and a Bullock Transit for travellers running on this line, and Bungalows at easy stages. Extensive repairs are going on throughout the whole length, especially in the third section, where the whole road is being macadamized at a sanctioned outlay of 1,49,000 Rupees.

6.—*Road from Hyderabad to Bellary via Kurnool.*

106. This road was commenced in 1856. The total distance from Hyderabad to the Toongabuddra is 122 miles. It was formerly a cart track, running through several miles of thick jungle and Condition of this Road.

rough and rocky ground. A few miles of it only was cleared and lined out in 1856, when for want of funds the work was suspended. In June 1861 it was ordered to be recommenced and the entire line was marked out, cleared and made available for cart traffic as a fair-weather road before the commencement of the present year. It is now being improved, all muddy portions being covered with gravel. The original estimate for this road was Rupees 62,084-2-9, and Rupees 42,000 has been expended up to this date. The estimate, however, did not provide for bridging rivers and nullahs.

Bungalows on this Road.

107. There are three Bungalows available for travellers on the first 54 miles of this road, and four others are in progress.

7.—Sholapore and Bellary Road.

108. In March 1861 the Post Master General of Bombay proposed that a portion of this road from Moodanoor to Comply on the opposite side of the Toongabuddra, and lying within His Highness the Nizam's country to the extent of 41 miles, should be lined and cleared out. Accordingly it was commenced and completed in June following at a cost of Rupees 4,908-8-0. The road being the only direct one between Bellary and Sholapore, promises to become one of great importance, and is even now much used by carts in the dry season. During the rains it must be impracticable, as the greater portion of it is over black soil.

8.—Trunk Road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam.

109. The portion within the Hyderabad Territory of this important line is 91 miles. It is practicable for cart traffic at all seasons, and a comfortable Bungalow has been erected at every stage.

110. Two commodious Rest Houses—one at Goodrampilly, 35 miles from Hyderabad, and the other at Sooriapett, 14 miles beyond that—have been provided for Soldiers at a cost of Rupees 2,207½ each. The expenditure was met from the Secunderabad Abkarree Fund.

111. At the 67th mile this road branches to Madras. From this point to Warra-pilly, on the left bank of the Kistna, the distance is 45 miles, and the whole length is in good repair.

Average cost of maintenance per mile.

112. These roads are maintained at the small annual cost of 36 Rupees per mile.

113. As it would take up too much space of the limits allowed for this Report, and in order that the Government may judge fully of the work done, it seems desirable that the Progress Reports of the

Progress Reports of the Berar Division submitted.

Executive Engineers of the Berar Division for 1861-62, should be submitted without curtailment to the Foreign Office, and this has been accordingly ordered.

PART II.

Rail Roads.

114. The Railway through the Valley of Berar with its attendant Telegraph will be opened out, it is expected, in all 1863. In the mean time, as the foregoing details will shew, an extensive system of feeders has been laid down with a view to uninterrupted communication between the Railway and the principal marts in Berar, which are at any distance from the line.

PART III.

Miscellaneous.

Cutcherry at Akolah. 115. The Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Akolah was finished during the year, and is now occupied by the District Establishment.

Sites of Jails. 116. The sites of the large Jail at Akolah and of the smaller one at Oomrawuttee have been finally selected, and the former building will be commenced at once.

117. A regular establishment has been entertained for the conservancy of the Town of Oomrawuttee, and the same system will be adopted in other large towns as the increase in the Municipal Fund renders the introduction of the measure possible.

SECTION V.

POST OFFICES.

No change under this head. 118. No changes in the District Post Offices have been reported during the past year.

SECTION VI.

FINANCE

119. From a Memorandum received from the Financial Department in 1861, it appeared that the cost of the Military and other Establishments in the Nizam's Territory. Military and other Establishments in the Nizam's Territory imposed a charge on the

British Government of, according to one computation, 17 lacs, and to another $26\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees.

120. To test these computations and to ascertain the financial position and actual requirements of the Province, a Commission was ordered by the Government of India to assemble at Hyderabad in the month of August last, composed of the Resident, Mr. Temple, and Brigadier Browne.

Result of financial investigation.

121. The following Statement exhibits the result of the financial investigation :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net Revenue of the Ceded Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, &c.		33,75,000
Present cost of the Subsidiary Force	50,00,000	
Proposed reductions according to Military requirements of the Province, as recommended by the Commission	25,00,000	
Political charges	1,10,407	
		<u>26,10,407</u>
Surplus in excess of expenditure		<u>7,64,593</u>
Revenues of East and West Berar		36,32,686
Civil charges and Military charges of Contingent		34,67,640
		<u>1,65,046</u>
Surplus		<u>1,65,046</u>

122. In short a thorough examination of all the sources from which revenue was derived from the Hyderabad State for Imperial purpose proved that the Nizam's Subsidy to the British revenue from the Ceded Districts and Assigned Territory may be computed, in round numbers, at nearly a million Sterling annually of gross revenue; and that His Highness's Government in reality, when the requirements of the Hyderabad Territory are alone considered, pays for all Establishments—Military, Civil and Political—within his Dominions.

123. The views of the Commission were submitted to the Government on the 13th August 1861, and, with some minor reservations, were generally accepted.

124. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the past year, the Government Revenues of the Assigned revenue (excluding Income Tax) collected during the year Districts. was as follows :—

						Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	31,79,296	5	5
Sayer	...	...	...	...	...	96,401	3	2
Abkarry	...	...	...	...	...	3,23,584	6	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	48,045	6	0
Total Land Revenue...						36,47,327	5	3
						Rs.	As.	P.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	31,129	12	6
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	33,466	10	4
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	70,377	5	6
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	13,622	9	9
Police	...	...	...	...	...	8,494	0	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	16,761	1	7
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	217	9	0
						1,71,368	15	9
Total Collections...						38,21,696	5	0

125. The revenue last year was Rupees 29,61,722-3-9, and the newly-acquired Talooks were valued at Rupees 7,72,397-10-0, giving a Revenue compared with last year. total revenue of Rupees 37,34,119-13-9. There has been, therefore, an increase in 1861-62 of Rupees 87,576-7-3, and this in the face of taxes relinquished in the new Talooks to the extent of Rupees 46,895-14-7, and of the necessity of introducing a liberal settlement in them, of which the full benefits can only gradually be developed.

126. The disbursements on account of the Civil Administration have been during the year as follows :—

						Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries of Officers	...	...	...	...	...	81,718	4	4
Do. of Establishments including Police	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,610	15	2
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	64,037	13	9
						4,81,397	1	3
						Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue Survey	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	0	0
Yeomeahdars	...	...	...	...	...	12,739	4	3
						72,739	4	3
						5,54,136	5	6

127. A surplus thus remains of Rupees 32,67,559-15-6 for the pay of the Con-

Surplus Revenue.				Rupees.
Disbursements according to Budget Estimate for 1861-62	...	...	...	31,70,494
Deduct—				
Over-estimated in Budget for Hyderabad	...	...	...
Contingent	...	...	30,568	
For Yeomcalidars	...	...	1,261	
				<u>31,829</u>
				34,38,665
Deduct—				
Salaries, Establishments, &c., as in preceding paragraph	...	...	...	5,54,136
				<u>28,84,529</u>
Surplus revenue above shown	...	...	...	32,67,560
Estimated surplus for the year of Receipts over Expenditure	...	...	...	<u>3,83,031</u>

tinent, Public Works, and the other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management. The Departmental Accounts, exhibiting the actual disbursements under these heads have not all to this date reached the Resident's Office; but according to the Budget Estimate for the year 1861-62, corrected by the actual disbursements hitherto ascertained, these charges will amount to Rupees 34,38,665, leaving, as the surplus of receipts over expenditure for

the year under review, Rupees 3,83,031.

128. With this rapidly increasing revenue, the debt against His Highness the Nizam, which on the 30th of April 1860 amounted, according to the Accountant General's Statement dated the 30th November 1861, to Rupees 5,35,937-1-8, must be soon extinguished.

129. The accounts for the year 1860-61 have not yet been received from the Accountant General at Calcutta; but according to the Financial Statement appended to the Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for that year, the actual receipts in 1860-61 were Rupees 42,18,257, the actual disbursements Rupees 41,83,369, leaving a balance for that year in favor of receipts of Rupees 34,888.

130. This sum deducted from the balance of the previous year against His Highness the Nizam, together with the excess of receipts over expenditure for the present year, will diminish the debt against the Nizam's Government on the 30th of April 1862 to Rupees 2,92,018, as particularised in the margin.				Rupees.
Diminution of the debt against the Nizam.				
Balance against the Nizam on the 30th April 1860	...	...	...	5,35,937
Deduct—				
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure in 1860-61	...	...	34,886	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure in 1861-62	...	...	3,83,031	
				<u>4,17,917</u>
Balance	...			1,18,020

Taxes remitted in the Assigned Districts.				
Add—				
Interest on Debt from 1st of May to 31st December 1860, not charged in Disbursements exhibited above for 1860-61, pending the orders of Government	...	...	...	1,71,025
Balance against the Nizam on the 30th April 1862	...	...	...	<u>2,92,018</u>

131. The whole amount of taxes remitted in the Berar Districts since their management was assumed by British Officers is Rs. 3,85,356-13-6, as shewn in the accompanying Schedule Appendix No. 2.

132. A great scarcity of Copper Coin has been experienced in Berar, notwithstanding that in the year under report 1,26,000 Rupees worth has been imported from Madras, and 75,000 Rupees worth on a former occasion. The scarcity still seems to remain, and all classes complain that they receive only from 14 to 15 annas in Copper Coin for the Rupee. Steps, however, have been taken to remedy the evil so far as an abundant importation of Copper Coin is calculated to do so. Its exportation from the Districts by the Sahoocars is the chief obstacle to be surmounted.

Total Administrative Charges.	
Civil charges, as shown by the Commissioner, Rupees	4,81,397
Salaries, &c., Residency Civil Office	... .. 31,631
Total	... .. 5,13,028

133. The total charges on account of Civil Administration and Police throughout Berar are Rs. 5,13,028, being a percentage upon the gross revenue, 38,21,696 Rupees, of 13-6-9.

SECTION VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.—PART I.

Agriculture.

134. Experiments with the view of introducing exotic cotton have been continued, but still without success. These experiments will be persevered in while efforts will be made to improve the native staple by more careful cultivation.

135. But it has become evident that if cotton adapted for the Home Market, equal or nearly so to American produce, be expected from Berar, the cleaning and ginning must be conducted by different agency to the culture.

136. The cultivators' object is to obtain a quick return for his crop ; it is, therefore, a matter of great indifference to him whether his cotton is clean or full of seed, leaves, and gravel, so long as it meets with a quick sale.

137. It seems doubtful, even if he had the inclination, whether he has the time thoroughly to clean his cotton. Other agricultural avocations of vital importance to his land demand his attention and labor, and it is a common remark among the Ryots that they have no spare time, and that the seasons already come round too fast. In short, the higher price he might obtain for cleaner cotton would not pay him for the extra labor and the neglect it would entail on other matters connected with his farm.

138. The remedy is obvious. The exporting merchants must have on the spot in the cotton districts agencies, store-houses, gins, screws, and packing machinery, merely purchasing his crop from the cultivator. Of the remunerative result there can be little doubt, and another most beneficial effect will be that the cultivator will be no longer in the power of the grasping village money-lender and extortionate middlemen as at present. It is believed that such an agency has already been established at the Railway Station of Budneira, and it is to be hoped that others will speedily follow.

PART II.

Survey.

139. The Revenue Survey has been pushed on as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Department would permit.

Extent of land measured. 140. During the year 601,933 acres have been measured.

Number of fields classed. 141. Revenue Survey fields, 10,756, comprising acres 186,450, have been classed.

112. The settlement has been introduced into 70 villages, containing 107,144 acres. The realized revenue of these 70 villages in 1860-61 was Rupees 74,367. In the present year, under the Survey settlement, not less than Rupees 95,000 will be realized, an increase in the revenue of Rupees 20,633, or 28 per cent.

113. The average cost of measurement on the operations of the year ending 31st of October 1861, with which date ends the survey year, was Annas 1-9 $\frac{3}{4}$ pie per acre, and the cost of classification 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per acre, giving Annas 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per acre for the whole operation, including settlement.

114. All the field establishments have, it is stated, suffered much from fever in Berar during the year, and considerable hindrance to the Hindrance to work from fever. work has been experienced from this cause.

115. A proposal made by the Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council for waste lands in the Southern Talooks of East Berar, being leased out for ten years without any intermediate modification of terms. His Excellency also concurs with the Resident in thinking that it will be advisable to grant leases at low and fixed rents for ten years certain to persons who are willing to take up waste lands or deserted villages, which are not likely to be reached by the Survey much before the expiry of that term.

146. The Kowls (leases) will be drawn up so as to give a reasonable security to the tenants, that those who lay out capital on the lands will be permitted, at the end of the ten years, to continue in occupation on payment of a fair rent.

PART II.

Vaccination.

147. It is satisfactory to observe that vaccination has recently been re-established in the Districts restored to His Highness the Nizam by the Treaty of 1860.

148. While these territories were under the Administration of the British Government vaccination was a regular operation in each district ; but on their transfer to the Native Government, the Vaccine Establishment was discharged and the operation ceased.

149. In the course of the first year the Minister expressed a wish to re-establish the system which has accordingly been done, so that the ground gained in this matter during British Administration, instead of being lost, has been re-occupied and adopted as a basis for further prophylactic operations.

150. In the Assigned Districts of Berar four Vaccinators have been employed—during the year 557 children were vaccinated, and 435 cases were successful. The accompanying Tabular Statement (Appendix No. 3) will shew in detail the numbers vaccinated throughout the Hyderabad Territory from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

151. It has been somewhere remarked that the Administration Reports of the Indian Local Governments and Administrations must necessarily be eulogistic. It may with more truth be said of those who minutely criticise them in a hostile and carping spirit, that nothing is easier than to find fault. The oldest and most perfect Governments are not brought to perfection in a day, but after a long series of trials and experiments, and during many years of anxious practical investigation. Why then should so much, and so immediately, be expected from Indian Administrators amidst a population antagonistic in their social and religious relations to European customs ?

152. It cannot but be a matter of congratulation and of credit to the members of the Hyderabad Commission, that the anarchy and oppression existing in the Nizam's Berar Districts eight years ago have now, under the unwearied exertions of British Officers, almost entirely ceased ;

and that a Government, however imperfect, but still of material and progressive improvement, has been established, which is pointed to by the people as equitable, beneficent, and providing for the security of person and property, while it is acceptable to all classes, because it has the welfare and happiness of all as its primary object.

153. Whatever may be the hereafter of the Nizam's Assigned Districts of Berar, Services rendered by the several Officers. or under whatever Government they may be placed, it must be a matter of no little satisfaction and honest pride to the Officers who have conducted the Administration thus far, that the rough edge of anarchy was, in the first instance, removed by their zeal and energy, and that they were the primary agents who introduced order into the Administration.

154. It is not probable that the writer of the present Report may submit Their names prominently brought forward. another on the same subject to the Government of India; and while fully impressed with many shortcomings of the Administration, he feels that he would be forfeiting a pleasing privilege and neglecting an imperative public duty were he to omit this the last opportunity of placing prominently on record the names of those Officers to whose instrumentality the successful conduct and results of the Administration are eminently and entirely due.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

155. Major Thornhill, Assistant Resident, has, during the last six years, with only Commendation of Major Thornhill. a short respite as Secretary to the Commission, conducted all the various and multifarious duty connected with that Office with the greatest tact and unvarying assiduity and ability.

156. Mr. George Boswell, Extra Assistant, as the head Executive Officer in Mr. George Boswell, a most valuable Officer. the Resident's Civil Office, has had most onerous and responsible duties to perform, in which he has proved himself second in ability to no one, and is a most valuable Officer of Government.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

157. Captain Cadell, Deputy Commissioner, West Berar, and Officiating Commissioner, Captain Cadell deserving of the favorable consideration of Government. has brought all the practical ability of a naturally sagacious mind to bear on his duties in the Commission, and well deserves the favorable consideration of Government for the manner in which he has officiated as Commissioner.

158. Captain Allardye, Deputy Commissioner, East Berar. The duties of taking Commendation of Captain Allardye. over the newly assigned Districts, after the Treaty of 1860, devolved on this Officer, and they were excellently performed with unrelaxing industry and complete success.

159. Captain Stubbs, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, West Berar ...
- Lieutenant Bell, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, on sick leave to Europe ...
- Captain Bushby, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, East Berar ...
- Mr. C. Hordern, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar ...
- Are all Officers of zeal and ability, and deserving the commendation of Government.

Extra Assistants.

- Favorable notice of the Extra Assistants, &c.
160. Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee ...
- Mr. C. Davies ...
- Mr. Seeta Ram Row ...
- Superintendent of Police.*
- Captain T. Davies ...
- Are industrious, zealous and painstaking Officers, ever desirous to do their duty properly.

161. The supervision of the Survey has been entrusted to Major Anderson of the Bombay Revenue Survey, who has proved himself not only an excellent Surveyor, but an Officer of most varied attainments, and thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, and what is due to the interests of Government.

162. *Superintendent of Hyderabad Medical School.*—Dr. J. B. Fleming became Superintendent of the Medical School on the resignation of Dr. George Smith, and has shown deep interest in his duties, and already attached the pupils to his person by his conciliatory manners resulting from a deeply cultivated mind.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

163. Captain Tyrrell, Executive Engineer—A most zealous and hard-working Executive Engineer.

164. Captain Francis, Assistant Engineer—A most earnest and laborious Officer.

165. Lieutenant Haldane has proved himself an excellent and hard-working Officer, who does not fear exposure in a malarious district, having been employed in laying out the District Roads between Hingoleo along the banks of the Paen Gunga to Woon.

[Hyderabad.]

(30)

166. The experienced and eminent abilities of Mr. F. N. Maltby, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Mr. T. H. Bullock, Captain Meadows Taylor, and Major Ivie Campbell (who died at his post), ought not to be forgotten in this record of excellent and approved services of the Officers of the Hyderabad Commission, although they have all ceased to form a portion of it.

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON,

Resident.

RESIDENT'S CIVIL OFFICE,
HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
The 27th June 1862. }

A P P E N D I C E S

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

APPENDIX NO. II.

Statement shewing the Taxes which have been relinquished since the Cession.

	EAST BERAR.			WEST BERAR.			GRAND TOTAL
	Amount of Taxes of old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	Total.	Amount of Taxes of old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	Total.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Frontier Duties ...	40,079 8 1	...	40,079 8 1	1,00,328 1 6	...	1,00,328 1 6	2,30,107 9 6
Sayer ...	...	...	...	45,582 2 8	...	45,582 2 8	45,582 2 8
Customs ...	...	...	...	41,528 15 9	...	41,528 15 9	41,528 15 9
Nuzzurs ...	...	...	...	1,882 3 4	...	1,882 3 4	1,882 3 4
Mohturpha ...	11,780 14 3	5,065 6 6	10,844 4 9	...	...	...	10,844 4 9
Tax on Snuff ...	407 5 3	460 12 0	871 2 0	...	4 13 9	4 13 9	878 15 9
„ Butcher's Stall ...	1,704 5 9	286 7 10	2,000 13 7	...	19 7 2	19 7 2	2,020 4 9
„ Re-marriages ...	673 7 3	218 11 10	897 3 1	...	11 9 7	11 9 7	898 12 8
„ Sale of Cattle ...	3,745 6 10	...	3,745 6 10	...	...	...	3,745 6 10
„ Oil ...	117 15 6	...	117 15 6	...	...	...	117 15 6
„ Weekly Markets... 4,897 3 0	4,897 3 0	...	4,897 3 0	...	...	...	4,897 3 0
„ Flags ...	90 8 3	...	90 8 3	...	...	...	90 8 3
„ Gambling ...	73 5 9	...	73 5 9	...	...	...	73 5 9
„ Dhers ...	96 1 9	...	96 1 9	...	...	...	96 1 9
„ Stamping Cloths ..	340 0 6	...	340 0 6	...	...	...	340 0 6
„ Farmers ...	47 7 0	...	47 7 0	...	...	...	47 7 0
„ Grazing ...	57 0 9	...	57 0 9	...	...	...	57 0 9
„ Gowlees ...	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0
„ Dyers ...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0
„ Kadee Cloth ...	353 14 0	...	353 14 0	...	...	...	353 14 0
„ Fruit, &c., ...	2 9 6	...	2 9 6	...	...	...	2 9 6
„ Cotton Churkas ...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0
„ Ghee ...	147 7 6	130 11 9	284 3 3	...	...	...	284 3 3
„ Charcoal ...	287 0 0	...	287 0 0	...	...	...	287 0 0
„ Pewter Leaves ...	113 9 0	...	113 9 0	...	...	...	113 9 0
„ Weighing Cotton	1,708 0 0	75 3 4	1,783 3 4	...	...	...	1,783 3 4
„ Brokers (Dulols)	312 0 3	...	312 0 3	...	...	...	312 0 3
„ Majoom ...	71 11 3	...	71 11 3	...	...	...	71 11 3
„ Exemption ...	38 9 0	...	38 9 0	...	...	...	38 9 0
„ Koosum exported to Indoor ...	101 15 0	...	101 15 0	...	...	...	101 15 0
„ Juthras ...	102 1 3	184 11 8	286 12 11	...	...	...	286 12 11
„ Marriages ...	222 5 3	8 13 5	231 2 8	...	19 3 11	19 3 11	250 6 7
„ Thorun Tukka, ...	42 10 0	...	42 10 0	...	...	...	42 10 0
„ Native Music ...	15 8 3	...	15 8 3	...	2 6 10	2 6 10	17 15 1
„ Kohow ...	41 2 6	...	41 2 6	...	...	...	41 2 6
„ Coconut and Sweetmeat in Hoojee Festival ...	0 2 3	...	0 2 3	...	...	...	0 2 3

Appendix No. II.—Continued.

	EAST BERAR.			WEST BERAR.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Amount of Taxes of old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of re- cently acquired Talooks.	Total.	Amount of Taxes of old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of re- cently acquired Talooks.	Total.	
Tax on Grain Pits ...	Rs. As. P. 24 3 0	Rs. As. P. ...	Rs. As. P. 24 3 0	Rs. As. P. ...	Rs. As. P. ...	Rs. As. P. ...	Rs. As. P. 24 3 0
.. Sale of Houses ...	23 6 0	...	23 6 0	...	...	...	23 6 0
.. Bazzars ...	258 13 3	...	258 13 3	...	...	...	258 13 3
.. Channan ...	27 0 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	27 0 0
.. Madwives ...	16 4 9	...	16 4 9	...	...	...	16 4 9
.. Musicians ...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0
.. Flower Gardens...	23 0 0	...	23 0 0	...	...	...	23 0 0
.. Mudlad Khana ...	57 8 9	...	57 8 9	...	...	...	57 8 9
.. Chaudes ...	105 11 6	...	105 11 6	...	...	...	105 11 6
.. Choongee ...	022 4 0	...	022 4 0	...	77 2 9	77 2 9	099 7 3
.. Rent of Mudgees ...	11 2 0	...	11 2 0	...	...	...	11 2 0
.. Mohorum Festi- vals ...	264 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	...	...	264 0 0
.. Petel ...	30 0 0	8 10 9	38 10 9	...	...	...	38 10 9
.. Stamping Weights and Measures...	21 4 9	...	21 4 9	...	...	...	21 4 9
.. Ferry ...	20 6 10	...	20 6 10	...	...	...	20 6 10
.. Sale of Jagree ...	37 3 11	...	37 3 11	...	...	...	37 3 11
.. Village Havildars	100 13 9	...	100 13 9	...	10 13 7	10 13 7	210 10 10
.. Cowherds ...	118 0 0	...	118 0 0	...	...	...	118 0 0
.. Lacms ...	157 10 3	...	157 10 3	...	...	...	157 10 3
.. Fishing ...	35 0 0	8 1 8	43 1 8	...	...	...	43 1 8
.. Town Duties ...	10 2 0	2,744 15 8	2,755 1 8	...	...	...	2,765 1 8
.. Forests ...	...	135 11 4	135 11 4	...	...	...	135 11 4
.. Sale of Cotton ...	...	21 14 0	21 14 0	...	...	...	21 14 0
.. Silk ...	202 0 0	...	202 0 0	...	...	...	202 0 0
.. Government Garden ...	...	8 8 11	8 8 11	...	...	...	8 8 11
.. Oil Mills ...	...	63 15 6	63 15 6	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	73 11 0
.. Cowherds ...	...	61 12 5	61 12 5	...	1 0 11	1 0 11	63 6 4
.. Enams to Moo- kudduns ...	...	14 8 11	14 8 11	...	...	...	14 8 11
.. Singers ...	...	28 12 2	28 12 2	...	...	...	28 12 2
.. Basket Makers ...	...	5 11 7	5 11 7	...	...	...	5 11 7
.. Coal lighting ...	...	0 0 11	0 0 11	...	...	...	0 0 11
.. Landethrown up..	...	02 0 4	02 0 4	...	...	...	02 0 4
.. Salt Bags ...	...	20 10 7	20 10 7	...	...	...	20 10 7
.. Manufacture of sugar ...	...	19 7 1	19 7 1	...	...	...	19 7 1
.. Cotton Cleaners...	...	148 9 11	148 9 11	...	0 0 8	0 0 8	149 3 7
.. Kurbee ...	...	3,433 15 2	3,433 15 2	...	1,335 0 8	1,335 0 8	4,768 15 10
.. Enams ...	...	143 2 7	143 2 7	...	17 0 3	17 0 3	160 2 10
.. Sale of Sheep ...	...	30 0 4	30 0 4	...	...	...	30 0 4

Appendix No. II.—Concluded.

	EAST DEKAN.			WEST DEKAN.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Amount of Taxes of old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	Total.	Amount of Taxes of old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	Total.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Tax on Wood	32 0 1	32 0 1	...	...	...	32 0 1
„ Chunam	6 10 11	6 10 11	...	...	...	6 10 11
„ Tobacco	50 3 9	50 3 9	...	...	...	50 3 9
„ Travellers	5 13 0	5 13 0	...	...	...	5 13 0
„ Tannah Mamoolas ...	1 8 3	...	1 8 3	...	...	...	1 8 3
„ Cutwallee	97 3 6	97 3 6	...	...	...	97 3 6
From Mookuddums for Leases	9,052 13 6	9,052 13 6	...	...	...	9,052 13 6
„ Zemindars	656 4 2	656 4 2	...	...	...	656 4 2
Viswah	831 5 5	831 5 5	...	...	...	831 5 5
Excess Collections	77 4 2	77 4 2	...	...	...	77 4 2
Deposits	125 6 3	125 6 3	...	...	...	125 6 3
Pan Soapares	21 1 10	21 1 10	...	...	...	21 1 10
Aul (Dye)	9 11 7	9 11 7	...	...	...	9 11 7
Village Boundary Disputes	58 11 10	58 11 10	...	...	...	58 11 10
Concealed Fields	1,086 5 1	1,086 5 1	...	...	...	1,086 5 1
Bulloothe	44 3 4	44 3 4	...	27 12 5	27 12 5	71 15 9
Hoondawun	424 1 2	424 1 2	...	...	...	424 1 2
Dhurmal	10 1 3	10 1 3	...	...	...	10 1 3
Sale of Sundries	40 6 11	40 6 11	...	...	...	40 6 11
Pandurputty	918 12 2	918 12 2	918 12 2
Anraie	1,207 14 3	1,207 14 3	1,207 14 3
Tax on Weighing Grain	112 6 8	112 6 8	112 6 8
„ Fines	131 13 7	131 13 7	...	32 8 11	32 8 11	167 6 6
„ Interest	500 7 7	500 7 7	500 7 7
„ Shikun Khurob	166 6 9	166 6 9	166 6 9
„ Carts	20 14 8	20 14 8	20 14 8
„ Cotton Seed	55 14 5	55 14 5	55 14 5
„ Gonds	10 8 6	10 8 6	10 8 6
„ Weavers	34 13 5	34 13 5	34 13 5
„ Removal of Cotton from Fields	40 8 2	40 8 2	40 8 2
„ Beggars	40 8 2	40 8 2	40 8 2
„ Pola Festival	17 15 10	17 15 10	17 15 10
„ Grain Measured	4 0 5	4 0 5	4 0 5
„ Load of Bullocks, &c., passing on Roads	30 6 2	30 6 2	30 6 2
„ Unclaimed Property	1,316 2 4	1,316 2 4	...	...	...	1,316 2 4
Total ...	73,460 0 8	27,328 13 7	1,01,294 14 3	2,70,321 7 2	4,740 8 1	2,84,061 15 3	3,85,356 13 6

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CAMP LAK ;
The 20th March 1862.

(Signed) W. CADELL,
Offy. Commissioner, H. A. Districts.

Abstract of the Tabular Return exhibiting the numbers vaccinated, and the expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

[illegible]

(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, M. D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

Tabular Return shewing the numbers vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT, &c.	DISTRICTS & STATIONS, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS VACCINATED.							RESULTS.			Number of months during which Vaccination was performed.	REMARKS.	
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others and others.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.			Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures counting fractions.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.														
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.														
Gopal Sing, Native Vaccinator, with 1 Peon attached ...	Western Berar, Booldannah ...	6	32	128	9	131	43	107	7	155	19	174	10	12
Nursingham, ditto 1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	50	73	4	83	44	127	0	113	14	127	11	12
* Baidmull, ditto 1 ditto ...	Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee ...	0	1	67	15	63	19	79	0	51	23	79	31	0
Vardarajooloo, ditto 1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	2	24	88	12	94	33	10	0	86	40	126	31	12
† Vardiah, ditto 1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	8	49	7	52	21	70	0	47	31	76	40	6
	Total ..	8	115	411	4	424	158	575	7	453	129	582	22	
His Highness the Nizam's Taluqs.														
Govind Tekaram, Native Vaccinator ...	Nuddroog ...	0	7	50	6	43	31	74	0	52	22	74	29	4
V. Ramasawmy, ditto ...	Rachore ...	2	1	208	33	133	106	244	0	233	11	244	4	5
Syed Abdool Kadur, ditto ...	Shorapore ...	0	18	0	0	11	4	15	1	10	2	18	11	1
	Total ..	2	26	267	34	166	140	333	1	301	35	336	10	
Hyderabad Residency.														
J. B. Fleming, Esq., M.D., Residency Surgeon ...	Chudderglaunt ...	34	417	202	11	419	377	774	22	768	28	790	3	12
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.														
Hyderabad Contingent.														
Asst. Surg. A. G. Sanderson, M. B. and M. A. ...	1st Cavy. H. C. } Bolaram ...	8	6	4	0	11	7	17	1	12	6	18	33	2
	3rd Co. Arty. } H. C. ...													
Asst. Surg. G. Williamson, M. D. Sub-Asst. Surg. H. W. Smith ...	1st Infy. H. C. } Bolaram ...	2	7	16	4	22	7	17	12	10	13	29	44	2
	6th Infy. H. C. } Bolaram ...	3	2	2	3	1	6	19	0	5	6	19	50	2
Surg. Major J. H. Orr, C.B. ...	4th Cavy. H. C. } Aurungabad ...	0	9	2	4	12	3	15	0	3	12	15	89	2
	4th Co. Arty. Do. } Aurungabad ...													
Asst. Surgeon C. T. Eves ...	2nd Infy. H. C., Aurungabad ...	11	1	0	0	8	4	12	0	10	2	12	16	2
Asst. Surgeon G. D. Riddell ...	2nd Cavy. R. } Ellichpore ...	0	6	1	3	10	0	10	0	7	3	10	30	3
	W. H. C. ...													
	2nd Co. Arty. } H. C. ...													
	6th Infy. H. C. } Ellichpore ...													
Asst. Surg. G. A. Burn, A. M. and M. D. ...	1st Cavy. H. C. } Mangolee ...	21	37	5	11	49	25	67	7	26	18	70	64	6
	1st Co. Arty. } Mangolee ...													
Asst. Surg. J. G. Reed, M.D. ...	3rd Infy. H. C., Mangolee ...	12	2	20	37	63	37	87	13	75	25	100	25	4
Asst. Surg. B. Williamson, M.B. ...	4th Infy. H. C. } Lingsoogoor ...	3	8	5	4	12	8	20	0	1	10	20	60	3
	Detachment 1st } Lingsoogoor ...													
	Cav. H. C., Do. } H. C. ...													
	3rd Co. Arty. } H. C. ...													
Surg. Major W. Mackenzie, C.B., M. A. and M. D. ...	3rd Cavy. H. C., Monimabad ...	3	8	0	1	8	7	15	0	10	5	15	33	3
	Total ...	63	109	41	70	199	104	270	33	173	129	303	42	
HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ;														
The 19th May 1862.														
(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, M. D., Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.														

* Discharged on the 15th of November 1861.
† Enlisted on the 15th of November 1861.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.		Amount of Estimates for 1861-62.		DISBURSEMENTS.	Payments out of the Grants of 1861-62.
I.	Cash Balance..	Rupees 34,886	A—	ALLOWANCE, REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	Rupees 1,200
	Land { 1. Land Revenue..	31,70,296	B—	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.	
	Revenue, &c. { 2. Sayer ..	96,401		I.—Revenue Departments :—	3,89,146
	3. Abkarry ..	3,23,584		1. Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkarry ..	1,152
IV.	Salt, Customs duty, &c.	31,430		6. Stamps ..	
V.	Opium ..	33,467	F—	II.—Allowances and assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	1,81,847
VI.	Stamps ..	70,377		IV.—Miscellaneous ..	4,800
X.	Law and Justice ..	13,623		CIVIL SERVICES :—	1,900
XI.	Police ..	8,494		I.—Civil Buildings ..	33,184
XIII.	Public Works ..	218		II.—Salaries & Expenses of Public Departments	21,170
XV.	Miscellaneous—Civil ..	64,806		III.—Law and Justice ..	1,57,835
				IV.—Police ..	2,154
			H—	VII.—Superannuation & Retired Allowances, &c.	1,16,210
				IX.—Miscellaneous ..	
				PUBLIC DEBT :—	
				VIII.—LOCAL REMITTANCES :—	23,90,267
				Military Remittances ..	1,39,000
				Public Works Ditto ..	
	Grand Total ..	38,56,582		Total ..	34,38,665
				Cash Balance ..	4,17,917
				Grand Total ..	38,56,582

Balance against His Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1860
Add—Interest on debt from 1st May to 31st December 1860, not charged in Disbursements for 1860-61 pending the orders of Government ..

Debit—Cash Balance exhibited in this Account ..

Balance against His Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1862 ..

Rupees 5,35,887
" 1,74,028
" 7,09,965
" 4,17,917
Rupees 2,92,018

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,
For the year 1862-63.



Allahabad:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. PROVINCES,
1863.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE general result of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the past year, is exhibited in the following Statement :—

ZILLA.	INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.				PENDING ON 1ST JANUARY.			
			1861.		1862.		Above 1 year.		Total Pending.	
	1861.	1862.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Seharunpore, ...	5,894	3,601	3,674	5,513	2,789	3,964	1	1	859	525
Meerut, .	6,366	2,693	4,866	5,983	2,768	3,365	6	7	942	285
Allypore, ...	7,826	3,093	5,874	6,814	3,585	4,200	0	0	1,580	491
Moradabad, ...	12,079	4,714	8,814	11,358	4,449	5,637	0	2	1,407	575
Bareilly, ...	10,149	4,614	7,136	9,101	4,083	5,886	0	0	1,848	616
ahjeanpore, ...	9,332	2,171	7,152	8,892	2,695	3,268	5	0	1,313	260
Agra, ...	8,172	2,415	6,225	7,749	2,900	3,609	2	26	1,608	472
Furruckabad, ...	10,868	3,620	8,274	10,122	4,319	5,217	1	4	1,898	307
Mynpoore, ...	5,460	2,806	4,059	4,615	3,096	3,569	2	1	1,163	460
Cawnpore, ...	5,043	1,995	3,211	4,400	2,093	2,572	0	2	935	378
Futtee pore, ...	4,043	1,812	2,619	3,275	2,247	2,714	2	1	1,091	238
Allahabad, ...	5,895	2,138	4,365	5,873	2,310	2,770	0	4	776	165
Goruck pore, .	8,235	3,672	6,265	7,410	3,991	4,551	0	4	1,831	1,061
Azimghur, .	4,389	2,889	2,937	3,709	2,791	3,753	2	3	1,133	362
Jounpore, ...	4,060	2,323	2,445	2,711	3,602	4,102	1	3	2,216	491
Mirzapore, .	3,727	1,493	2,515	3,120	1,758	2,121	39	14	952	360
Benares, .	3,325	710	2,714	3,322	777	909	0	1	197	33
Ghazee pore, .	5,360	2,768	4,947	5,821	3,332	3,611	3	4	1,015	291
Kumaon, ...	2,970	4,077	1,530	2,860	1,497	3,063	0	0	979	1,405
TOTAL, ...	1,28,201	53,624	89,623	1,12,708	55,982	69,511	64	77	28,746	8,775
Increase, .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Decrease, .	0	69,577	0	0	33,610	43,171	0	0	0	14,971

2. The extraordinarily large number of suits instituted in 1861, and attributed to the operation of the new Limitation Law, was stated in last year's Report. The number of suits instituted in 1862 is 53,624, and if to these be added the suits in the Small Cause Courts [5,984], the total 59,608, though less than half of the number filed in 1861, does not differ very materially from the numbers in 1859 and 1860. The difference, as compared with those years, is fully accounted for by the operation of Acts VIII. and X. of 1859.

3. The Civil business which thus came before the Courts was generally disposed of promptly and efficiently, 55,982 cases having been decided on trial, and 69,534 finally disposed of, leaving only 8,775 cases pending on the files at the close of the year. *

4. The number of cases which have been pending more than a year [77] is slightly in excess of the number similarly pending at the end of 1861, the proportion of these cases having been injuriously affected by the exceptional Returns of the Agra and Mirzapore districts.

5. The following Table shews the manner in which the regular suits were disposed of by the Courts :—

10

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1862.

ZILLA.	Ex-parte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	By decision on merits.	Total.	Proportion per cent of Cases decided on their merits to the total No. decided.	Average of Months.
Seharunpore, ...	409	729	241	207	968	1,410	3,964	36	23
Meerut, ...	136	802	125	126	471	1,705	3,365	51	43
Allypore, ...	1,172	928	70	100	516	1,406	4,200	33	27
Moradabad, ...	663	1,282	264	154	1,034	2,240	5,637	40	34
Dareilly, ...	992	1,642	63	145	758	2,236	5,896	39	31
Shahjehanpore, ...	339	667	93	192	381	1,596	3,268	49	40
Agra, ...	496	901	89	241	468	1,414	3,609	39	26
Furruckabad, ...	841	1,151	266	372	546	2,061	5,237	39	31
Mynpoory, ...	432	1,304	133	167	306	1,227	3,569	34	25
Cawnpore, ...	264	478	6	172	307	1,345	2,572	52	37
Futtehpore, ...	240	807	54	144	323	1,146	2,714	42	35
Allahabad, ...	346	433	106	191	269	1,425	2,770	51	35
Goruckpore, ...	204	1,168	146	253	310	2,473	4,554	54	44
Azimghurh, ...	172	551	32	199	763	2,036	3,753	54	40
Jounpore, ...	395	109	48	285	215	3,050	4,102	74	67
Mirzapore, ...	319	429	94	95	268	916	2,121	43	29
Benares, ...	77	98	11	49	83	596	909	66	0
Ghazerpore, ...	226	96	113	46	263	2,897	3,641	80	74
Kumaon, ...	138	347	8	1,497	669	1,004	3,063	27	0
TOTAL, ...	7,861	13,917	1,971	4,635	8,917	32,233	69,534	46	38

6. It will be observed that "*ex-parte*" decisions have decreased 4 per cent as compared with 1861; this improved result is attributable in part to the greater care shewn

by the Establishments of the Judicial Officers in serving notices on defendants, and it is to be hoped that as the status of the peons improves by the operation of the new system of remuneration by fixed salaries, the proportion of cases disposed of ex-parte will become still less.

7. The increased per centage of cases dismissed on default [7 per cent against 4 per cent in 1861,] is attributed to the circumstance, that many of the cases had been instituted at the close of 1861 merely to save the period of limitation. A similar reason explains the comparatively high proportion of cases adjusted or withdrawn, 13 per Cent.

8. The large number of cases decided on their merits [see Column 9 of the Table] is very gratifying: the Return is 11 per cent better than that of 1861.

9. The state of the Miscellaneous Files will be seen in the following Table:—

	INSTITUTED.		DECIDED.				PENDING.			
			1861.		1862.		Above one year.		Total pending on 1st January.	
	1861.	1862.	Decided on merits.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Finally disposed of.	On 1st January 1862.	On 1st January 1863.	1862.	1863.
TOTAL,	1,37,867	1,25,975	82,248	1,41,968	71,828	1,39,088	10	30	22,097	19,977
Increase,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Decrease,	0	11,892	0	0	10,420	2,880	0	0	0	2,120

10. There is a decrease of 2,120 cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, but the pending files in this Department are still heavy, and the increase in the number of cases of long standing is an unfavorable feature in the Return to which the attention of the Judicial Officers has been called.

11. The following Table shews that the number of applications for execution of decrees was 79,706 as against 75,589 in the previous year; the increase was due to the large number of regular suits disposed of in 1861. The proportion of applications completely executed is the same as last year, 27 per cent, [then however erroneously stated to be 31 per cent,] and may be considered satisfactory, with reference to the special circumstances of the year.

XI.—Execution of Decrees.

[Provinces.]

ZILLAH.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES.				
	Completely Executed.	Partially Executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of in every way.	Per centage of Column 2 to Column 5.
Seharanpore, ...	1,617	1,398	3,688	6,703	24
Mecrut, ...	942	935	2,723	4,600	20
Allypurb, ...	1,007	1,200	3,764	5,971	17
Moradabad, ...	2,076	1,683	2,898	6,657	31
Burailly, ...	1,584	1,054	2,669	5,307	30
Shahjehanpore, ...	1,318	740	1,978	4,036	33
Agia, ...	1,016	976	4,189	6,181	16
Farrukhabad, ...	1,678	1,466	4,877	8,021	21
Mynpoory, ...	840	775	1,902	3,557	25
Cawnpore, ...	726	350	912	1,948	37
Fatehpore, ...	852	303	608	1,763	49
Allahabad, ...	863	515	2,171	3,549	24
Goruckpore, ...	1,652	767	2,671	5,090	32
Aunghurb, ...	1,080	473	1,802	3,355	32
Joynpore, ...	598	397	1,088	2,083	29
Mirzapore, ...	570	352	1,156	2,078	27
Banarcs, ...	906	734	670	2,310	39
Ghazeeepore, ...	1,711	729	3,194	5,634	30
Kumaon, ...	356	217	240	813	44
TOTAL, ...	21,462	15,044	43,200	79,706	27

12. There were 24,327 rent cases tried under Act X of 1859, and appealable to the Judge; no comparison can however be made between this number and that of last year [37,200] because in 1861, all decisions in which the order of the Collector is final under Section 153 of the Act, and in which the appeals lie to him under Section 155, were included in the total, whereas they have been excluded from the Statement of 1862. It is believed that the number of cases appealable to the Judge, were at least as numerous as in 1861.

13. Of these cases only nine per cent were appealed, a number creditably low.

14. The number of prosecutions under Section 24, Act VIII of 1859, and Sections 169 and 170, Act XXV of 1861 have considerably increased, but the proportion of acquittals is still very large.

XIV. and XV.—Prosecutions for false verification, and for false evidence and forgery. Section 24, Act VIII of 1859, and Sections 169, 170, Act XXV of 1861.

15. In 79 cases of false verification of plaint which were prosecuted, 166 persons were committed for trial, of whom 56 were released. Again prosecutions were instituted in 41 cases involving charges of false evidence under Section 169, Act XXV of 1861, and 92 persons were committed for trial, of whom 30 were acquitted. Under Section 170 of the same Act, 36 cases relating to forged documents were prosecuted, and 84 persons were committed, and of these 33 were discharged.

16. The average duration of suits in the Civil Courts of these Provinces during the past year is shewn in the following Table :—

XVI and XVII—Average duration of suit.

Courts.	1861.		1862.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges,	5	11	5	18
Principal Sudder Ameens, ...	3	11	2	14
Sudder Ameens,	2	20	1	13
Moonsiffs,	1	26	1	12

17. With the exception of the Judges' Courts in which the average duration is 7 days in excess of the previous year, these results are favorable. The high average in the Judges' Courts is attributable mainly to the previously encumbered state of the Civil files in some Districts. The attention of the Judges in question has been called to the necessity of promptly clearing off these old arrears.

18. The following Table shews that 66 per cent of the parties to suits were personally in attendance in the Superior Courts, and 83 per cent in the Moonsiffs' Courts. This sufficiently proves that the principle of personal attendance of the parties is generally recognized in these Provinces.

Cases in which the parties or one of them were before the Court voluntarily or by Summons.				Cases of non-attendance.	Total number of Cases decided	Per centage of Cases of personal attendance to total Cases decided.		
In which Plaintiff was personally before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally before the Court.	In which both parties were personally before the Court.	Total Cases of personal attendance.			Superior Courts.	Moonsiffs.	General.
10,143	11,457	28,007	49,607	14,042	63,649	66.	83.	78.

19. It is satisfactory to find that the provisions of Sections 213 and 244, Act VIII of 1859, are being largely made use of; the following Table shows that 14 entire villages and 260 shares were temporarily alienated under Section 243 at the instance of the Civil Courts, and 14 villages and 375 shares under Section 244, at the instance of the Revenue Authorities.

XIX to XXI.—Operations of Sections 243, 244 and 245, Act VIII of 1859.

20. There are still however several districts in which no action has been taken under these Sections, notwithstanding that sales had taken place in execution of decrees, and explanation has been called for from the Officers concerned.

21. The decrease in the number of sales of landed property in execution of decrees as shewn in the same Table is very gratifying, and is no doubt mainly attributable to the beneficial working of the two Sections above-named of Act VIII of 1859.

Number of Mouzahs and shares of Mouzahs alienated in execution of Decrees of Civil Courts during 1862.

TEMPORARY, CONDITIONAL, PARTIAL OR VOLUNTARY.						INVOLUNTARY AND PERMANENT, UNDER SECTION 243.					
By order of Court under Section 243.		At instance of the Collector under Section 244.		Total.		Hereditary.		Other.		Total.	
Entire Mouzaha.	Shares of Mouzaha.	Entire Mouzaha.	Shares of Mouzaha.	Entire Mouzaha.	Shares of Mouzaha.	Entire Mouzaha.	Shares of Mouzaha.	Entire Mouzaha.	Shares of Mouzaha.	Entire Mouzaha.	Shares of Mouzaha.
14	260	14	375	28	635	23	1657	6	289	29	1,946

22. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned in execution of decrees in 1861 XXII and XXIII.—Imprisonment of and 1862, respectively is exhibited in the following Memorandum :—

Year.	Number.	Amount of Debt.
1861, ...	607	1,70,749
1862, ...	833	1,56,886
Increase in 1862, ...	226	...

23. The increase in the number of persons imprisoned is attributed to the greater cheapness of provisions in 1862 than in the previous year, and the smaller amount which was consequently required to be paid as subsistence money.

24. The nature of the litigation in the various Civil Courts, together with the proportion obtaining between suits for real property and for bond debts during the past year, will be seen in the following Return :—

XXIV and XXV.—Nature of the litigation in the Civil Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED FOR					Per centage of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt, to total Suits.
Land rent.	Real property.	Debts on bond.	Other Suits.	Total.		
426	4,031	28,412	11,335	41,204	9.	64.

25. The proportion of suits for bond debts which in 1861 had risen to 80 per cent, has this year decreased to 64 per cent; this has been caused chiefly by the operation of the Small Cause Courts which withdrew a large number of such cases from the ordinary Civil tribunals.

26. The following Return shews the results of the Muzkooree system during the year.

XXVI.—Muzkooree and Tullubana Returns.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the amount of litigation, and the increase of the pay of the peons from 4 Rupees and 5 Rupees to 5 Rupees and 6 Rupees a month, the net surplus Tullubana collections exceed Rupees 27,000.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tullubana realized, after payment of one-fourth to the Nazir of the Court	Amount of salary of Peons.	Surplus at the close of the year.	Deficit.	Net Surplus.
Total, ...	3324	1,87,170 1 9	1,59,978 13 7	30,118 2 10	2,956 11 8	27,191 4 2
Average,	175	9,851 0 11	8,419 15 0	1,536 11 11	155 10 0	1,431 1 11

27. The value of Stamps filed in the Subordinate Civil Courts, the refunds in

XXVII to XXIX.—Return relating to Stamps.

consequence of compromises, the costs of the Courts and the net gain to Government, are exhibited in

the following Statement:—

	Aggregate value of Stamps filed.			Amount ordered to be re- funded for Razee-named.			Net Total.			Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Salaries and Es- tablishments, exclusive of Zillah Judges.			Surplus.			Loss to Government.			Net gain to Government.		
Total,...	5,50,887	6	0	33,205	3	0	5,14,682	3	0	3,32,191	5	10	1,98,788	4	7	16,292	7	5	1,82,490	13	2
Average,...	28,994	1	2	1,905	8	7	27,088	8	7	17,483	12	1	10,462	4	5	857	7	11	9,604	12	6

28. The Courts of the District Judges are excluded from this Return. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rupees 16,369,778, the costs amounting to Rupees 2,105,396, and the average per centage of costs to value, being Rupees 13.

29. The two items of Stamp charges and Pleaders fees which are prescribed by Law, make up 89 per cent of the costs of litigation.

30. A Report has been furnished by the Sudder Court on the working of the Small Cause Courts at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra, from the date of their Establishment [15th July 1861] to the close of 1862. From it the subjoined details have been taken.

XXX.—Small Cause Courts under Act XLII of 1860.

31. The number of cases instituted during that period is as follows :—

XXXI.—Number of cases instituted.

Benares.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Total.
3,847	3,359	2,738	9,944

of which were filed during the year 1862.

Benares.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Total.
2,093	1,957	1,934	5,984

32. Early in 1862 a falling off was observed in the number of cases instituted in the Courts of Allahabad and Agra; and in consequence, the territorial jurisdictions of these Courts were increased, four pergunnahs being added to the jurisdiction of the former, and three pergunnahs to that of the latter.

XXXII.—Increase to the jurisdiction of certain Courts.

33. More than one-half of all the suits instituted were for "debts on bond," in Allahabad and Benares, suits founded on "shop debts" are next numerous, whereas at Agra such cases are comparatively few, and "money claims unsupported by any written document" correspondingly numerous.

XXXIII.—Character of Litigation.

XXXIV to XXXVI.—Suits how disposed of.
December 1862.

34. Out of 9,944 cases instituted, 9,727 were disposed of and only 217 were pending on 31st December 1862.

35. The number of ex-parte decisions, 21 per cent, is large, but it is explained that persons who know the claim against them to be a true one, often prefer letting judgment go by default to having the trouble of appearing in Court and confessing judgment.

36. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 29 per cent were decided on confession of judgment, and 33 per cent on their merits.

XXXVII and XXXVIII.—Execution of decrees.

37. The Return of decrees wholly and partially executed is given below :—

NAME OF COURT.	Number of Decrees passed in favor of plaintiff.	Number of Decrees executed.		Unexecuted.	Per centage of Decrees executed of those passed in favor of Plaintiff.
		Wholly executed.	Partially executed.		
Benares, ...	2,039	687	199	1,153	34
Allahabad, ...	2,513	1,186	66	1,261	47
Agra, ...	1,859	332	213	1,311	18
TOTAL, ...	6,411	2,205	478	3,728	34

38. The Judge of the Agra Court has remarked with reference to the small number of decrees executed, that the judgment debtors generally are ignorant of the provisions of Section 206, Act VIII of 1859, whereby adjustments or payments in execution of decrees must be paid through the Court; it has been suggested that means be taken to acquaint such parties with this Section, by publication in the Gazette, and by posting up an explanatory order in each Small Cause Court.

39. There has been a net surplus of Rs. 3,115-12-4 from the Establishment of these Courts, in the sale of Stamps during the period under review.

XL.—Working of the Courts.

40. On the whole the working of these Courts is considered satisfactory, and the reports of the Judges who have presided in them lead to the belief that they have tended to check extravagance, to induce the more punctual fulfilment of pecuniary obligation, and to reduce litigation.

XLI and XLII.—Files of Sudder Court.

41. The state of the Files of the Sudder Court is shewn in the following Return :—

APPEALS.	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on 1st January.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1862.	1863.
Regular,	127	148	143	239	122	91	148	296
Increase, ...	0	21	0	96	0	0	0	148
Decrease, ..	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Special,	947	762	876	1,445	1,061	787	762	1,420
Increase, ...	0	0	0	569	0	0	0	658
Decrease, ..	0	185	0	0	0	274	0	0
TOTAL INCREASE, ...	0	21	0	665	0	0	0	806
TOTAL DECREASE, ...	0	185	0	0	0	305	0	0

42. There is a considerable increase of cases pending as compared with 1861. The causes which have contributed to this result are however exceptional, and they have been fully explained to the Government of India in a separate communication. It is believed that a sensible diminution of the arrears now existing will be shewn in the Returns for next year.

43. In the Jhansie Division, up to the end of February 1862, Civil Justice was administered by Pergunnah Courts presided over by the Tehseeldars. There was also a Moonsiff's Court at Mahoba in the Humeerpore District, and a Principal Sudder Ameen at Jhansie having both original and appellate jurisdiction; the Commissioner possessing authority to receive and determine both regular and special appeals.

44. The results of this system were not however satisfactory: there was little or no security for the respectability or the efficiency of the Pergunnah Courts, and it was found impossible in practice to fix a personal responsibility on the Tehseeldar, though President of the Pergunnah Court, in respect either of the expeditious despatch of business, or of the general regularity and justice of the Court's proceedings.

45. The Pergunnah Courts, and those of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Jhansie and of the Moonsiff of Mahoba, were consequently abolished from the 1st March 1862, and in lieu thereof, a system similar to that in force in the Punjab and Oudh, was introduced; every Officer in the Jhansie Commission, from the Commissioner to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, having jurisdiction in Civil Suits, and every Tehseeldar whose character and experience qualified him for the duty, being entrusted with similar authority.

46. Detailed Rules for the administration of Civil Justice in the Jhansie Division were prescribed, and in these the powers to be exercised by the Officers of the several grades were laid down. *

47. The total number of original suits filed during the period under review [1882] is much smaller than that shewn in the Returns for the previous year, but no proper comparison can be made, in consequence of the present Returns embracing a period of only ten months, of the transfer of suits regarding rights in land from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, and of the cession of Territory to the Maharajah of Gwalior. The number of suits pending at the close of the year [227] though proportionately large, is considerably less than was shown last year, and it is hoped that as the Officers of the Commission become more accustomed to the new system, a marked improvement, as regards both the amount of work done, and the promptitude with which it is despatched, will take place.

48. The following Table shews the result of the Civil Administration of this Division —

Statement showing the Civil business transacted in the Jhansie Division, during the year 1882.

DISTRICT.	Number of suits pending on 31st December 1881	Instituted during 1882, (including suits received by transfer)	Total	DECIDED ON TRIAL.		Dismissed on Default	Adjusted or withdrawn	Total disposed of	Pending on 31st December 1882	REMARKS.
				In favor of Plaintiff	In favor of Defendant					
Jhansie, ..	399	531	930	344	64	176	164	748	A 120	A — 62 cases transferred to other Courts.
Jaloun, .	239	628	867	326	61	107	121	*742	B 110	* Including 127 cases of a miscellaneous nature decided neither in favor of plaintiff nor of defendant.
Lullutpore, ...	245	1,011	1,256	551	79	59	531	1,223	C 32	B — 15 cases transferred to other Courts
Munneerpore,	72	414	486	106	33	12	33	†127	D 52	C — 1 case transferred to another Court
										† Including 213 cases of a miscellaneous nature decided neither in favor of plaintiff nor of defendant
										D — 7 cases transferred to other Courts.
Total,	955	2,584	3,539	1,327	237	351	852	3 140	314	

49. There has been a very large increase in the number of suits instituted in LXIX to LI.—Ajmere and Mhairwarrah. Ajmere and Mhairwarrah during the year, especially in the former. This has been caused by the operation of Act XIV of 1859 which came into force in these districts in February 1862.

50. The following Table gives the details of Civil business :—

	Number of suits pending on 31st December 1861.	Instituted during 1862.	Total.	DECIDED ON TRIAL		Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1862.
				In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.				
AJMERE.									
Munsiff, ...	297	3314	3611	1973	63	702	375	3113	498
Tahsildar of Ramesar,	29	997	1026	5149	30	19	168	766	260
Hony Magistrate Peshawar, ...	0	392	392	229	24	0	73	326	66
Do. Sawar,	0	41	44	43	0	1	0	44	0
Sudder Ameen,	25	971	996	547	40	28	250	865	131
Asst. Commissioner,	9	23	32	12	2	0	2	16	16
TOTAL, ...	360	5711	6101	3353	159	750	868	5130	971
MHAIRWARAN.									
Tahsildar of Beawar,	18	282	300	219	30	0	49	298	2
Do. of Todanah,	3	318	321	285	0	10	8	303	18
Asst. Commissioner,	0	531	531	278	0	10	181	472	59
TOTAL, ...	21	1131	1152	782	30	20	211	1073	79
GRAND TOTAL, ...	381	6842	7253	4135	189	770	1109	6203	1050

51. A temporary Establishment has been sanctioned to aid in clearing off the arrears which have accumulated on the files of the Civil Courts consequent on the introduction of the Limitation Act.

LII.—Terai District

52. The following Statement shews the Civil cases instituted and disposed of in the Terai District :—

Pending on 31st December 1861.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF							Pending on 31st December 1862.
			On merits.	Ex-parte.	On confession of judgment.	Razecnamahs.	Default.	Otherwise.	Total.	
8	71	79	15	2	2	8	31	8	66	13

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

53. The following Statement exhibits the total number of persons brought to trial during the year, and the mode in which they were disposed of, as compared with similar returns

LIII.—General results of the Criminal Administration.

for the previous year :—

	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.			Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above 3 months.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE MAGISTERIAL AUTHORITIES.						Percentage of persons convicted as compared with those whose cases were disposed of.	
											Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.				
	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.		Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.		
Grand Total for 1862, ..	20,479	63,021	74,100	10,675	62,735	72,410	189	708	1,107	202	10,340	30,591	40,971	9,295	22,144	31,439	53	67
Grand Total for 1861, ...	22,464	42,201	64,755	21,651	41,231	62,882	569	795	1,304	115	13,301	25,912	39,213	8,350	16,299	23,630	61	62
General average of 1862, per District,	620	1,025	2,245	590	1,568	2,194	16	21	36	6	314	927	1,241	281	671	952	53	57
Average of 1861, ...	681	1,281	1,962	656	1,240	1,905	17	24	41	4	403	786	1,189	253	463	716	61	62

54. As the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes came into operation on the 1st

LIV.—Reasons why no accurate comparison can be drawn between the returns of 1861 and 1862.

January 1862, an accurate comparison between the returns of the two years cannot be drawn, owing to the altered nomenclature and definition of Criminal offences, and to the fact, that some offences, formerly included in the old statement of miscellaneous offences, are now no longer bailable. An approximate comparison may however be drawn by contrasting the number of heinous offences committed in 1861, with that of the non-bailable offences committed in 1862, and by comparing miscellaneous offences in the former year with bailable offences in the latter.

55. There were 74,100 persons for disposal during 1862, as compared with

LV.—Increase in the number of persons for trial.

64,755 in 1861. There was however, an increase of only four in the total number of offences committed in 1862, while there was a decrease of 1,218 in the number of non-bailable offences alone.

56. There has been an increase of persons for trial in no less than 20 districts.

LVI.—Causes to which this increase is attributable.

In some of these, this is due to an increase of crime, but in others it is attributable to the procedure laid down in Chapters XIV and XV, Act XXV of 1861, whereby Magistrates are no longer

permitted to exercise the discretion which they formerly possessed of examining the witnesses for the prosecution before summoning the accused. The more general knowledge of the exemption of Criminal petitions from Stamp duty may also have had some effect.

57. Of the 74,100 persons brought before the Magisterial Authorities during

L.VII.—Number of persons disposed of, and percentage of convictions to acquittals.

the year, the cases of 72,410 were disposed of, leaving only 1,197 (after deducting escapes, deaths, &c.,) whose cases were pending at the close of the year; 57 per cent of the persons whose cases were finally disposed of were either convicted or committed for trial, as compared with 62 per cent in 1861.

58. This result can, however, no longer be considered a conclusive test of the judg-

L.VIII.—This result no longer a conclusive test of the judgment of the Magistrates.

ment and discretion evinced by the Magisterial Officers, who have no longer that discretion as to summoning

defendants which they possessed under the old Criminal Regulations. There can be no doubt that the new Code of Criminal Procedure has a tendency to increase the number of acquittals and discharges.

59. The nature of the penal sentences inflicted by the Magisterial Officers during

L.IX.—Nature of sentences inflicted by Magistrates.

the past year will be seen below :—

1	PERSON SENTENCED TO												
	Imprisonment for									Fine of			
	Two years and below.			One year and below.			Six months and below.			Rs. 1,000 and below.	Rs. 500 and below.	Rs. 200 and below.	Rs. 50 and below.
	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
TOTAL, ...	1,698	39	401	1,843	76	305	6,963	990	4767	4	31	325	19,774

15.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES				PERSONS SENTENCED TO							
	Imposed.	Realized.	Applied in compensation under Section 44, Criminal Procedure Code		Find Security.						Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	Dismissed from Office.
			Ordered.	Paid.	Cases laid before Sessions Judge.	For good conduct and in default to be imprisoned for		To keep the peace.				
						One Year.	Six Months.					
16.	17.	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24				
TOTAL, ...	3,08,561	1,44,169	19,307	6,908	37	707	424	154	2,096	176		

Sentences of rigorous imprisonment were passed on 10,504 and of simple imprisonment on 1,105 persons, 5,473 having been sentenced to the double punishment of imprisonment and fine. Security of various kinds or recognizances to keep the peace were also required from 3,418 persons, and 176 individuals were dismissed from Office.

60. The general results of the appeals preferred from the decisions of the Magis-

LX.—General results of appeals from Magistrates. terial authorities in each District to the Sessions Judges are shewn in the following return :—

	Number of appeals for Decision.	Rejected.	Confirmed	Modified or Reversed.	Percentage of orders modi- fied and reversed, to appeals tried.
TOTAL, ...	2,547	669	1,225	524	22 average.

Only 22 per cent of the decisions were interfered with in appeal as compared with 29 per cent last year, and notwithstanding the considerable increase of cases decided by the Magistrates, there was a decrease of 489 in the number of appeals. This decrease is chiefly due to the operation of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides no appeals in many Miscellaneous cases which were formerly open to appeal.

61. The number of cases committed for trial, amounted to 1,616 as compared with

LXI.—Commitments to the Sessions Courts. 1,500 in 1861. Similarly 1,417 cases of commitment were disposed of in 1862 against 1,309 in 1861. The increase is attributable to the action of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has circumscribed the powers formerly possessed by Magistrates, a result very much to be regretted :—

LXII.—Result of cases committed for trial. 62. The following return shews the results of the cases committed for trial :—

	Committed, including cases pending at close of last year.		DEDUCT				Remain cases disposed of during the year 1862.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF				Percentage of persons convicted, (column 11), to total number disposed of, (column 9)
			Pending at the close of 1862.		Died, escaped, transferred and cancelled.				Convicted.		Acquitted.		
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TOTAL, ...	1,616	3,224	137	335	32	83	1,447	2,806	1,166	1,969	281	837	70

63. The cases involving disputes relating to the possession of land, or right of

LXIII.—Decrees in cases formerly use of land, or water, are shewn below :—
instituted under Act IV of 1840.

CASES UNDER CHAPTER XXII. OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.									
	Pending at the close of the past year.	Instituted during the year 1862.	Total.	Decided under Code of Criminal Procedure.				Pending at the close of the year 1862.	Pending beyond 3 months.
				Section 318.	Section 319.	Section 320.	Total.		
TOTAL, ...	123	940	1,072	840	80	132	1,052	20	...

The number of cases relating to the possession of lands instituted in the Criminal Courts has decreased three-fourths by the repeal of Act IV of 1840, and the substitution of Chapter XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code in its place.

LXIV.—Attendance of Witnesses.

64. The diary of the attendance of witnesses in the Magistrates' Courts is given below :—

	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER				PERCENTAGE OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER			
	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 Days.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 Days.
TOTAL, ...	1,98,375	1,00,57	2,735	1,472	93	5	1	1
TOTAL, OF 1861, ...	2,02,022	12,618	2,655	1,663	92	6	1	1

The results are satisfactory.

65. The average time employed in the decision of each case, in the years 1861

LXV.—Average duration of Suits. and 1862, is as follows :—

	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES IN THE MAGISTERIAL COURTS.	
	For the year 1861.	For the year 1862.
	Days.	Days.
Average, ...	14	14

66. The following Table illustrates the operation of Section 44, Act XXV of 1861 in respect of sums ordered to be paid by way of Compensation to persons who had suffered from offences punishable by a fine :—

	AMOUNT OF FINE ORDERED TO BE PAID IN COM- PENSATION.		AMOUNT OF FINE REALIZED AND PAID IN COM- PENSATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUM REALIZED AND PAID TO FINE IN Co- LUMNS 2 AND 3.		REMARKS.
	Magisterial Courts.	Sessions Judge's Court.	Magisterial Courts.	Sessions Judge's Court.	Magisterial Courts.	Sessions Judge's Court.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL, ...	19,307	9,701	6,908	2,078	36	21	

67. The amount of Criminal business disposed of by the Sessions Courts during the year, is shewn in the following statement :—

LXVII.—Business disposed of by Sessions Courts.

TOTAL, ...	CRIMINAL WORK DONE IN 1862.		NUMBER OF DAYS RE- QUIRED TO DO THE CRIM- INAL WORK.			Number of days actually devoted to Criminal work in 1862.	Number of Zillahs classed in order of pressure of Criminal Work.	REMARKS.
	Committed Cases.	Appeals.	Days.					
			Committed Cases.	Appeals.	Total.			
		*						
	1,358	2,309	1,358	462	1,820	1,720		
								* Inclusive of 64 appeals return- ed for re-investi- gation.

The number of appeals disposed of amounted to 2,309 against 2,072 in 1861. In the latter year, however, there were no less than 1,223 cases of Miscellaneous appeals which are no longer cognizable under the Criminal Procedure Code.

LXVIII.—Sentence passed by Sessions Judges.

68. The nature of the sentences passed by the Session Judges is shown below :—

1	Sentenced to death and referred for confirmation.		Transportation		PERSONS SENTENCED TO																TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES.									
	Cases.	Persons.	For life.	For 14 years and above.	For 7 years and above.	Imprisonment												Find Security	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	Fine.			Imposed.	Realized.	Applied as compensation under Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure.					
						From 14 to 7 years.				From 6 to 3 years.				Below 3 years.						Fine.										
						Rigorous.		Simple.		With fine.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With fine.				Rigorous.		Simple.			With fine.		Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.			
						Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With fine.	For good behavior.	To keep the peace.	From Rs. 5,000, to Rs. 1,000.			From Rs. 1,000, to Rs. 500.	Below Rs. 500, to Rs. 200.	Below Rs. 200.								
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26						
GRAND TOTAL, ...	96	126	133	17	36	393	3	17	608	16	70	447	70	83	17	0	0	23	23	35	152	60,431	3,548	9,701	2,076					

1,118 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 89 to simple imprisonment, 200 persons were both fined and imprisoned.

69. The operation of the new Law of Procedure (Act XXV of 1861, Section 324,) in regard to the employment of Assessors in the conduct of Criminal Trials will be ascertained from the following return :—

1	Cases tried by Jury under Section 322, Code of Criminal Procedure in which verdict was given		Trials with the aid of Assessors (Section 324, Code of Criminal Procedure.)								Penalties imposed for non-attendance as Jurors or Assessors.		
	Unanimously.	By a legal Majority.	Classification of Assessors and number of persons of each Class so employed.							Cases in which the decision of the Sessions Judge		Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fines imposed.
			Pleaders.	Mahajans.	Employed in Service.	Ecclesiastics.	Agriculturists.	All others not included in the above.	Total.	Agreed.	Disagreed.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	6	1	589	691	146	27	1,091	579	2,123	1,278	207	25	418

70. The system of trial by Jury under Section 322 of the same Act, has not been introduced in these provinces, and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that such a measure would under present circumstances be unadvisable.

71. The following memorandum shows the total number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during 1861-62 respectively, together with those in which the proceedings were called for on appeal or on review of the monthly statements.

Cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.							Cases.						Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.					Cases pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.		
Death cases.		Other than death.	Death cases.		Other than death.	Death cases.		Other than death.	Total.	Called for on perusal of monthly Statement.	Appealed.	Called for under Act XXXI of 1841, and Act XXV of 1861, Sections 404 and 434.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Old Law.	New Law.		Total.																	
1862.	16	36	79	4	95	40	42	230	83									360			166	661	502	161	254	920	47
1861.	99	172	0	99	172	33	266	50	349	108	728	381	82	300	763	22				

72. The following abstract gives a comparative view of the results of the revision by the Nizamut Adawlut of the sentences passed by Session Judges during the year :—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Name of Sessions Judge.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.												Number of persons whose cases were confirmed, modified or remanded.	Number of persons whose cases were appealed, and called for on perusal of monthly Statement.	Number of persons whose cases were submitted under Section 434, and called for under Section 404, Act XXV of 1861.	Percentage of Columns 4 and 9, to Columns 3 and 8.	Percentage of Columns 14 and 15, to Total of Columns 17 and 21.	REMARKS.					
	Old Law.						New Law.																
	Number of persons whose cases were referred to Nizamut Adawlut.						Number of persons sentenced to death, and referred to Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation.																
	Number of persons on whom sentence passed agreed with Sessions Judge's recommendation.						Number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed by the Sessions Judge and confirmed by Nizamut Adawlut.																
					</																		

LXXIII.—Penalties inflicted by Nizamut
Adawlut.

73. The following penalties were inflicted by
the Nizamut Adawlut in the years 1861-62 :—

	1862.	1861.
Death, ...	65	86
Transportation for life, ...	17	158
Ditto above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years, ...	4	0
Imprisonment for life, ...	1	4
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years, ...	11	44
Ditto above 5 and not exceeding 10 years, ...	12	40
Ditto not exceeding 5 years, ...	31	49
Total, ...	141	381

The return shews a decrease of 240 in the number of sentences passed by the Court during the year. This has resulted mainly from the increased powers conferred on the Session Judges under the Code of Criminal Procedure, by which they are competent to pass sentences of transportation for life without reference to the Sudder Court.

74. The returns from the Ajmere and Mhairwarrah Districts cannot be given in consequence of the Commissioner having omitted to forward them at the proper time.

LXXIV.—Criminal Administration in
Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

SECTION III.

POLICE.

75. The Inspector General of Police has compiled a new set of forms of Police Returns which have been framed to meet the change in the law by the introduction of Act XLV of 1860, and also to show the results of the working of the Police in the prevention and detection of Crime, and in the prosecution of Criminals.

76. The designation of these Returns are given below ; they will be found in detail in Appendix No. I of this Report.

Relating to Calendar of Crime and Prevention..

I.—Return of Offences cognizable by Police.

II.—Ditto ditto not cognizable.

III.—Comparative return of murders, offences against property, and of value of property stolen and recovered, for years 1861 and 1862.

IV.—Return of area and population, and of average of area and population to unit Criminal, and of net loss by plunder per head of population during 1862.

Detection of Crime and Prosecution of Offenders.

V.—Return of cases in which arrest made or not made, and of persons concerned, arrested, and brought to trial, with result of trials, for offences under Part I, Statement I.

VI.—Return of cases and persons concerned in murders and offences against property.

VII.—Return of cases and persons concerned in offences not cognizable, Part II, Statement I.

General Averages.

VIII.—Return showing average of area and population to unit Criminal, and average loss by plunder, of cases and persons detected, and percentage of convictions and proportion of unit convicted to persons concerned in Crime.

IX.—Same Return for Divisions and Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, and totalled for General Police District of North Western Provinces.

77. Exclusive of European Superintendence, the Police Force of these Provinces, consists of 29,256 Officers and men, costing LXXVII.—Number and cost of Police Force. in pay Rs. 29,36,616 per annum ; one-third of this Force is however employed as shewn in the following Table :—

	Number.	Cost per Annum.
Jail Guards,	1,372	1,17,492
Treasury ditto,	670	57,204
Tehseel ditto,	1,406	1,16,820
Personal ditto,	509	38,856
Reserves,	4,473	6,71,232
Recruits,	1,102	39,672
TOTAL,	9,532	10,41,276

Deducting these, there remain 19,724 Officers and men, for the proper duties of Police, over an area of 75,295 square miles, and a population of nearly 30 millions. Of this Force 5,885 are paid by Cities, Towns, and Cantonment Bazaars for Watch and Ward.

78. As regards the prevention of Crime, the results for the present year as compared with 1861 are satisfactory. A comparative Table shewing the offences against property, and the value of property stolen and recovered for the years 1861 and 1862, is given below:—

Year.	Number of Of- fences against Property.	Value of Proper- ty stolen.	Value of Proper- ty recovered.	Net loss.
1861, ...	32,093	9,27,983	1,92,282	7,35,701
1862, ...	28,269	7,68,246	2,25,637	5,42,609
Results on 1862,	Minus 3,824	Minus 1,59,737	Plus 33,355	Minus 1,93,092

LXXIX.—Detection of Crime.

79. In detection of Crime the following is a Table of total results for the year:—

Part.	Total number of Cases.	Number of Cases in which arrest was made.	Number of per- sons concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.
I, ...	37,388	14,077	51,875	24,094	25,691
II, ...	19,774	16,993	33,448	...	31,614
TOTAL, ...	57,162	31,070	85,323	24,094	57,305

Of 25,691 persons brought to trial for offences under Part I, 15,022 or 57·14 per cent were prosecuted to conviction.

80. The Returns for this Division shew a very large decrease of all offences against property, and also of murders as compared with 1861. The value of property stolen in 1862, amounted to Rs. 1,35,851 of which 51 per cent was recovered, while in 1861 Rs. 3,12,649 worth of property was stolen, and only 17½ per cent recovered. The pressure of the famine in this Division during 1861, no doubt tended largely to swell the Returns of Crime for that year, but the following Table shews also a decrease in the Returns of 1862, as compared with 1860 :—

Year.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Thefts including Cattle Thefts.	Burglaries or Lurking-house Trespass.	Value of Property stolen.
1860, ...	31	4,427	2,144	1,90,605
1862, ...	38	4,241	1,687	1,35,851
Results on 1862,	Plus 7	Minus 186	Minus 457	Minus 54,754

81. The Return of cases detected and undetected is as follows :—

LXXXI.—Detection of Crime.

Year.	Cases. Heading 1 to 41.	Heading 42.	Attempts.	Total.	Offences in which no apprehension.
1861, ...	8,355	3,289	1,097	12,741	6,559
	Part I.	Part II.	Total.		Cases in which no arrest made.
1862, ...	7,032	2,793	9,825		4,916

In 1861, 15,179 persons were returned as concerned in 12,741 offences and attempts. During 1862, 13,127 persons are supposed to have been engaged in crime, of whom 7,787 were brought to trial during the year, and 4,857 were convicted.

82. The Return of Cattle Thefts for the last two years, which is given below, shews a very satisfactory decrease in this the most prevalent Crime in the Division.

LXXXII.—Cattle Thefts.

Year.	Cattle stolen.	Cattle strayed.	Total.
1861, ...	2,317	2,053	4,370
1862, ...	1,556	1,488	3,044
Difference in 1862,	Minus 761	Minus 565	Minus 1,326

LXXXIII.—Agra Division.
Prevention of Crime.

83. In this Division there is a small increase

in the total number of offences as compared with

1861, viz.—

1861, Headings 1 to 41,	...	5,095
„ „ 42,	...	4,624
„ „ 43,	...	832
		<hr/>
		10,551, Total.
1862, Part I,	...	7,857
„ „ II,	...	3,079
		<hr/>
		10,936, Total.

In offences against Life and Property there is the following increase :—

Murders,	...	7
Dacoities and Robberies,	...	13
Lurking-house Trespass,	...	440
Poisonings,	...	4

against which, however, may be set off a decrease of 302 Thefts, and of Rs. 16,000 worth of property stolen.

84. In 1861, there was no apprehension in 4,061 of 10,551 offences, 64 per cent of cases being thus detected; in 1862, the percentage is only 56, i. e., in 5,698 of 10,936 cases, 10,551 persons were concerned in cases brought to trial in 1861, of whom 7,423 or one in 1.93 were prosecuted to conviction; in 1862, 17,487 persons were concerned in Criminal Offences of whom 6,132 or one in 2.78 were convicted.

The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,090 of which Rs. 29,570 or 20.5 per cent was recovered.

LXXXV.—Rohilund Division.
Prevention of Crime.

85. The Calendar of Crime for this Division in 1861, was as follows :—

Headings 1 to 41,	...	9,366 offences.
„ 42,	...	5,544 „
Attempts, 43,	...	1,046 „
		<hr/>
TOTAL,	...	15,956 offences.

During the past year 13,323 Offences occurred as shewn in the margin. The value of property stolen amounted in 1862 to Rs. 1,43,937 against Rs. 1,39,986 in 1861, the increase being attributable to a theft of valuables by a servant amounting to Rs. 27,000.

Part I, 8,898.
Part II, 4,427.

Total, 13,323.

86. In 1861, no apprehension was made in 9,406 out of 16,256 offences; 58 per cent thus escaped detection. In 1862, no arrest was made in 8,607 out of 13,323 Offences, and in 64 per cent there was no discovery.

LXXXVI.—Detection of Crime.

In 1861, 19,537 persons were concerned in crime, of whom 5,157 or 26½ per cent were prosecuted to conviction. The following Table shews the results for 1862 :—

Part.	Concerned.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
I, ...	11,144	4,142	1,584	2,330
II, ...	6,463	4,985	2,341	2,571
TOTAL, ...	17,607	9,127	3,925	4,

LXXXVII.—Allahabad Division.
Prevention of Crime.

87. The calendar of Crime for the Allahabad Division for 1861 was as follows :—

Headings 1 to 41, ... 2,640 Cases.
 „ 42, ... 3,406 „
 „ 43, ... 147 „
 6,193 Cases.

There was no apprehension in 1862 cases, leaving 4,331 cases detected: During the past year the calendar shews

4,633 Cases cognizable by Police, and
 3,628 Cases not cognizable.

Total, 8,261 Cases, of which arrest was made in 3,267 cases under Part I, and 3,584 cases under Part II.

The increase in the number of Offences is mainly caused by the commission of 1,622 petty offences under Chapter IX, Act XLV of 1860.

88. Eighty-three per cent of cases in 1862 were detected, against only 70 per cent in 1861, but the large number of petty cases under Chapter IX of the Code, has rendered the Return for 1862 more favorable.

LXXXVIII.—Detection of Crime.

Of 7,345 persons concerned in Crimes cognizable by the Police, 3,267 were prosecuted to conviction.

Only 20½ per cent of stolen property was recovered in 1862, as compared with 25 per cent in 1861.

89. The calendar of Crime in 1861 for five Districts in this Division (the
LXXXIX.—Benares Division. Returns from Mirzapore having been excluded in
Prevention of Crime. consequence of their untrustworthi-

ness :—

Headings 1 to 41,	...	4,416	Offences.
" 42,	...	2,751	"
" 43,	...	206	"
TOTAL,		...	7,373 Offences.

During the past year 9,153 Offences were committed, viz.—

Part I;	...	5,972	Offences.
Part II,	...	3,181	"

90. During 1861, no apprehension was made in 2,727 of 7,373 Offences.
XC. to XCII.—Detection of Crime. During the past year arrests were made in 6,165
out of 9,153 cases.

The number of persons concerned in Crime in 1861 was returned as 12,933 ; in the
last year's Return 14,723 persons are entered of whom 8,887 were concerned in offences
cognizable by the Police ; a detail of these last is given below :—

Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Ratio of 1 convicted to concerned.
8,887	4,494	5,383	2,908	1 in 3

In 1862 only 21 per cent of stolen property was recovered, against 27 per cent in 1861.

91. Several members of the gang of Ram Newaz Singh (a noted Dacoit infesting
the Districts of Azimgurh and Ghazepore, and for whose apprehension a reward of
Rs. 1,000 was offered by Government) have been captured during 1862, and since the
close of the year, Ram Newaz Sing has himself been apprehended, and it is hoped that
his band has been broken up.

92. The Inspector General has alluded to some remarks made by the late Magis-
trate of Mirzapore, relative to the frequency of suicides in the pergunnah of Bhudoco
in that District, but a subsequent report which has been submitted by the present Ma-
gistrate shows that the return was inaccurate, and that the number of cases was much
smaller than had been represented.

93. The Districts of this Division were brought under Act V of 1861, on the 1st
January of the last year, and the Statistics of Crime
XCIII to XCVII.—Jhansie Division. have been for the first time before the Inspector
General of Police for examination. No accurate comparison with former years can
therefore be made :—

94. The calendar of Crime for the Division shews as follows :—

Part I,	1,533 Offences.
Part II,	715 „
<hr/>	
TOTAL,	2,248

95. The proximity of Foreign Territory, and the irregularity of the British boundary line facilitate the escape from arrest of Criminals; hence in only 617 Offences under Part I, was arrest made, and of 303 persons concerned in Dacoitee and Robbery in the frontier districts only 25 were arrested.

96. The gangs by whom these Dacoities have chiefly been committed are well known, but their capture or dispersion have hitherto been frustrated by the practice they have adopted of living in shelter and concealment in the Jungles of Chundeyree in Scindiah's Territory, whence they make night attacks on British villages, crossing and re-crossing the frontier during the night. Arrangements have now been made in communication with the Agent Governor General for Central India, whereby the active co-operation of Scindiah's Forces in Chundeyree with the Local Police has been assured, and it is hoped that at no distant date, the whole of these gangs will be accounted for.

97. The three principal bands of Dacoits are headed by Debee Singh, Bikramjeet, and Juswunt Singh respectively. Lientenant Thain, the District Superintendent of Lullutpore, surprised the first of these in August, when with only 14 followers he most gallantly attacked a band of nearly 60 men: eight of the gang were killed, and Debee Singh himself was wounded. The death of Bikramjeet in one of his midnight raids has also lately been reported.

XCVIII to C.—Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

98. The Statements for this district exhibit the following calendar of Crime :—

Part.	Number of Cases.	Cases in which arrest not made.	Arrest made.
Prevention I, ...	862	282	580
II, ...	497	47	450
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,359	329	1,030

Which shews a considerable decrease over 1861.

99. In Part I, arrest was made in 580 cases or 67 per cent of 862 cases committed, of 1,538 persons concerned, 1,125 were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 647 were prosecuted to conviction. Only 12½ per cent of property stolen was recovered.

100. Great progress is reported to have been made during the year in the good discipline, obedience and orderly conduct of the Police, and the Returns of Crime sufficiently shew, that as regards detection of Crime, which has hitherto been looked upon as their weak point, there has been a sensible improvement.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

101. The number and disposal of the Prisoners confined in the Jails of the North Western Provinces during 1862, is shewn in the following Table:—

	1861.		1862.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining in confinement on the 1st January, ...	13,885	351	14,381	471
Received during the year, ...	41,639	1,386	38,620	1,480
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	55,524	1,737	53,001	1,951
Transported beyond Seas, ...	671	24	363	38
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1,681	50	1,225	38
Removed to Central Prisons, ...	4,389	138	3,430	96
Released during the year, ...	31,931	1,010	31,591	1,264
Escaped, ...	117	1	74	2
Died, ...	2,348	40	1,156	20
Executed, ...	71	1	59	7
Remaining on 31st December, ...	14,363	473	15,103	486
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year, ...	57,16,482		57,82,041	
Daily average number of Prisoners, ...	15,662		15,742	

102. There has been a decrease of 2,309 in the total population of the Jails, but an increase of 80 in the daily average number in confinement, there have been 3019 fewer admissions of male prisoners, while on the other hand the number of female prisoners has increased by 94 over that in 1862.

103. The financial administration has been very satisfactory, the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,70,124-2-10 shewing a total reduction of Rs. 1,01,376-11-8 and a decrease in cost per prisoner of Rs. 7-8-2½ as compared with 1861.

CHIL.—Financial Administration.

CIV.—Proceeds of Convict labor.

104. The following Statement shows the financial results of Convict labor during the year:—

	1861.	1862.
Daily average No. of prisoners engaged in manufactures, ...	3,068	3,346
Ditto ditto on Jail Buildings, ...	4,825	5,500
Ditto on Roads and out-door labor, ...	962	112
Ditto ditto on the Menial Services of the Jail, ...	2,690	2,376
Ditto ditto inefficient from age and disease, ...	1,789	2,072
Total daily average No. of prisoners, sentenced to labor, ...	13,334	13,406
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Net cash profit realized on the sale of manufactured goods, ...	55,858 7 8	61,181 0 0
Value of manufactured goods in store, ...	30,035 8 7	23,312 14 3
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for Prison use, ...	8,285 0 9	10,091 7 11
Value at bazaar rates of vegetables supplied from the Jail Gardens, ...	7,762 3 7	8,890 5 11
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in industrial manufactures, ...	1,01,941 4 7	1,03,475 12 1
Average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	33 3 7½	30 14 10
Estimated value of convict labor on Jail Buildings, &c., ...	1,49,958 12 2	1,70,791 2 2
Estimated value of convict labor on roads and other out-door labor, ...	16,459 3 0	1,916 4 0
Do. do. saving by employment of prisoners in the menial services of the Jail, ...	96,840 0 0	85,536 0 0
Total estimated value of convict labor, ...	2,63,257 15 8	2,58,243 6 2
Average earning per prisoner on above three items, ...	31 0 10½	32 5 3
Gross value of convict labor, ...	3,65,199 4 3	3,61,719 2 3
DEDUCT.		
Wages of hired servants, ...	3,492 12 10	2,958 7 8
Compensation in lieu of convict labor, ...	45,906 0 0	15,200 0 0
Net value of convict labor, ...	3,15,800 7 5	3,43,560 10 7

105. It will be seen that the net profits on the sale of manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 61,181; deducting this sum from the total expenditure during the year, the

balance of Rs. 5,08,943-2-10 represents the actual cost to Government, or a fraction above Rs. 32 per prisoner.

106. 1,174 deaths occurred during the year, of which 243 resulted in the Bareilly Jail from an epidemic of typhoid fever, and 34 in other Jails from cholera. The mortality rate from

CVI.—Casualties.

all causes was 7.45 of the average strength contrasting favorably with previous years; the chief diseases giving rise to the mortality were Fever (480), Dysentery (209), and Diarrhoea (202).

107.—In connection with the subject of Jail epidemics, the Officiating Inspector General has made some very practical remarks with

CVII.—Bad effects of deficient Jail accommodation on the health of the prisoners.

reference to the amount of Jail accommodation now existing, and the effect upon the health of the prisoners generally. Dr. Walker observes that one of the model Barracks of the Agra Central Prison, 100 feet long, 28 feet broad and 22 feet high, with a cubical capacity of 39,600 feet, has hitherto been considered capable of containing 99 men, allowing 400 cubic feet of space to each prisoner. This however, allows to each man only two feet of lateral space or 18 square feet of superficial area, so that in point of fact, with the exception of the central passage of the Barrack, the ward is paved with a sweltering mass of bodies, throwing out exhalations which, during the still nights of the hot weather and rains, must hang like a cloud over the men, and be again and again inhaled into their lungs.

108. Dr. Walker thinks that, nothing will lessen this formidable source of

CVIII.—Increased superficial area the best remedy.

disease so much as an increased allowance of superficial area to each prisoner. This was tried experimentally in 1861, in one of the sleeping Barracks of the Agra Central Jail, on a small body of men chosen at random from amongst the long term prisoners; the results were most favorable, and the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that in the absence of double storied Barracks, the increase of lateral space is the best and most economical solution of the difficulty; measures having this end in view will be adopted wherever practicable.

109. There were 82 cases of escapes against 118 in 1861; this reduced number is doubtless one of the good results which have followed the general extension of intramural labor.

CIX.—Escapes.

110. The Superintendents of the Central Prisons have in every instance reported most favorably of the men who have acted during

CX.—Prisoner Burkundazes.

the year as Prisoner Burkundazes; it is hoped that they will with the class of well-paid turnkeys and warders lately introduced, in a great measure put a stop to the introduction of forbidden articles into the Jails, which forms the largest and most frequent class of breaches of Jail discipline.

111. Auxiliary to the election of Prisoner Burkundazes is the system of good conduct marks, the rules for granting which were given in last year's Report. This scheme was not

CXL.—Good Conduct Marks.

introduced in several of the prisons until the second half of the year under review, and

its general results cannot therefore be stated ; a special report has however been promised at the close of the current year.

112. Attending school has now become part of the daily routine in all the Jails of the provinces. In the Central Prisons, education has, as was to be expected, made most progress ; in the District Jails the scheme requires the fostering care of individual Officers to be productive of much good. On the 31st December, of the whole Jail population, 2,125 could both read and write, 3,498 could read only, and 12,953 could neither read nor write.

113. Of the 29 District Jails, 25 have been in charge of the Civil Surgeons during the greater part of the past year. The measure has been a success financially as the reduced expenditure on each prisoner testifies, and the discipline and order of the Jails have greatly improved. Both the Civil Surgeons themselves and the District Officers who formerly had charge of the Jails concur in their approval of the present system as compared with the former arrangements, and its continuance has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, subject to Annual Report.

CXIII.—Management of District Jails by Civil Surgeons.

SECTION V.

REVENUE.

114. The Annual Reports of the Revenue Administration of the North Western Provinces are prepared according to the Revenue year, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1269, and embrace the period from 1st October 1861 to 30th September 1862; the results are described in the following paragraphs :—

115. The season has been a generally prosperous one; although the autumnal crops were in many districts damaged by heavy rains, yet this was more than compensated by the increased yield of the spring harvest.

116. The Meteorological Register shews the average fall of rain throughout the Provinces to have been 39 inches or nearly double that of the preceding or Famine year.

117. There is a decrease of Rs. 4,13,234 in the total demand for the year, (Rs. 3,86,81,158,) arising from the cession of territory to Scindiah and to the Nawab of Rampore. The amount realized is nevertheless greater than it was last year, the total balance (Rs. 6,69,000,) being not more than 1½ per cent. on the demand. Of this balance Rs. 1,87,664 are “nominal,” being caused by resettlements at a reduced amount; Rs. 47,208 are “doubtful,” and only Rs. 30,639 “irrecoverable.”

118. The following table shews the percentage of balance on demand on each District :—

Division.	District.	Percentage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	Total.
Meerut,	Dehra Doon,	3.29	0	3.29
	Seharunpore,	3.58	4.46	8.04
	Moozuffernugger,	2.44	0.76	3.20
	Meerut,	0.38	0.04	0.42
	Boolundshuhar,	1.15	2.10	3.25
	Allygurh,	3.04	0	3.04
	Total,	2.04	1.16	3.20
Kumaon,	Kumaon,	2.17	0	2.17
	Gurhwal,	1.96	0	1.96
	Total,	2.10	0	2.10
Rohilkund,	Bijnour,	0.82	0.02	0.84
	Moradabad,	1.16	0.38	1.54
	Budaon,	0.74	0.22	0.96
	Bareilly,	0.34	0.10	0.44
	Shahjehampore,	0.42	0.67	1.09
	Terai Pergunnabs,	0	0	0
	Total,	0.67	0.26	0.93
Agra,	Muttra,	0.49	0	0.49
	Agra,	4.72	0.85	5.57
	Farruckabad,	0.90	0.08	0.98
	Mynpoory,	2.29	0.63	2.92
	Etawah,	0.90	0.02	0.92
	Etah,	0.88	0	0.88
	Total,	1.85	0.29	2.14
Jhansie,	Jaloun,	2.78	0.30	3.08
	Jhansie,	0.20	0	0.20
	Lullutpore,	2.84	10.19	13.03
	Humeerpore,	1.37	0.10	1.47
	Total,	1.72	0.82	2.54
Allahabad,	Cawnpore,	0.04	0.39	0.43
	Futtehpore,	0	0	0
	Banda,	0.09	0	0.09
	Allahabad,	0	0.36	0.36
Goruckpore,	Total,	0.03	0.23	0.26
	Goruckpore,	1.96	0.27	2.23
	Total,	1.96	0.27	2.23
Benares,	Azingurh,	0	0	0
	Jounpore,	0.22	0	0.22
	Mirzapore,	6.60	0.17	6.77
	Benares,	0.18	0.06	0.24
	Ghazeepore,	0.09	1.45	1.54
	Total,	1.02	0.40	1.42
GRAND TOTAL,		1.24	0.48	1.72

The greater part of the realizable arrears, which were less than 4 lakhs, was collected before the close of the calendar year.

119. Of outstanding balances about 13 lakhs have been collected, and 11 lakhs remitted; the aggregate outstanding arrear is now $56\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, last year it was above 63 lakhs. No less than $37\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of this arrear are due from the Rohileund Division; a great proportion is however in progress of adjustment, and it is hoped that next year will shew a marked decrease.

120. The number of Dustuks issued, has risen from 1,05,000 to 1,25,000 as compared with the previous year, but the increase has chiefly occurred in districts where it was suspected that other unauthorized coercive measures had hitherto been substituted for them, and is therefore not unsatisfactory.

121. The following table shows the number of coercive processes as compared with the previous year :—

DIVISIONS.	1860-61.				1861-62.			
	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.
Meerut. ...	3	4	4	1	1	5	8	1
Kumaon, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohileund, ...	0	15	2	1	1	9	2	0
Agra, ...	1	4	19	5	1	4	7	9
Jhansi, ...	5	7	5	1	3	1	2	5
Allahabad, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Goruckpore, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benares, ...	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
TOTAL, ...	10	32	30	8	6	24	19	15

It is satisfactory to perceive that the whole number of these processes is so small, and that during the year, only six sales of land for arrears of Government Revenue occurred throughout the whole of these Provinces.

122. With few exceptions, the Tehseeldars in all Districts have been invested with the power to try cases under Act X of 1859, and the result has been very satisfactory. The measure is popular with the people who are saved a long and expensive journey to the Sudder Station, and the local knowledge of the Tehseeldar enables him to ascertain with great facility the merits of the cases which come for trial before him. A Notification has been issued requiring every Tehseeldar to qualify himself within six months for the exercise of powers under this Act.

123. The following Statement shews the number of summary suits instituted and disposed of in those Districts to which Act X of 1859 has not been extended :—

Division or District.	Number of Suits.	Decided.	Adjusted or with- drawn.
Dehra Doon District,	66	57	9
Kumaon Division,	271	135	88
Terai Pergunnahs (District,) ...	0	0	0
Jhansie Division,	716	531	152
TOTAL, ... {	1861-62,... 1,053	723	249
	1860-61,... 927	589	313

124. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of sales of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of Court. In the previous year there were 612 such cases, in the present there are but 479. This satisfactory result is attributable in some measure to the fact, that Collectors of Districts have very generally availed themselves of the powers conferred on them by Section 214, Act VIII of 1859, and have thus prevented many sales in execution of decrees, which must otherwise have taken place.

125. The Abkaree Revenue has increased from 21½ lakhs to 23½ lakhs, but it is believed that next year's Returns will be less favorable. The current year must however be regarded as exceptional, an intermediate settlement for three months having been concluded in the first instance, followed by another short settlement for four months, thus leaving only five months for the trial of the new distillery system, which was introduced on the 1st May 1863.

126. The Stamp Revenue has decreased as compared with the previous year, as was to be expected from the action of Act XIV of 1859, but it is still much higher than in 1859-60. It is believed that with a strict enforcement of the new Stamp Law, there will be a steady increase under this head.

127. The following Statement shews the amount of Stamp Revenue for the last three years :—

Division.	Net Revenue in		
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut,	2,11,928	3,81,670	2,70,418
Kumaon,	14,203	20,822	28,609
Rohilkund,	2,40,652	4,34,782	3,00,819
Agra,	2,54,893	4,46,567	3,96,045
Jhansi,	25,026	40,446	52,763
Allahabad,	1,57,361	3,17,104	2,93,428
Goruckpore,	90,558	1,66,465	1,44,592
Benares,	2,58,054	5,04,280	5,03,845
TOTAL,	12,82,675	23,12,136	19,90,519

128. The Sayer Revenue has increased from Rs. 74,085 to Rs. 98,834. The increase has been chiefly in the Benares and Meerut Divisions.

CXXVIII.—Sayer Revenue.

129. The receipts from the sale of confiscated estates have increased to Rs. 6,81,421, as compared with Rs. 2,52,000 in the year preceding; of this sum nearly 5 lakhs have been realized in the Meerut Division alone.

CXXIX.—Sale of confiscated Estates.

CXXX.—Total Revenue collected.
under report :—

130. The following Table presents an Abstract of the entire Revenues collected during the year

Land Revenue,	...	3,80,12,098
Income from old Balances,	...	12,95,946
Land Revenue not on Rent Roll,	...	8,33,337
Surplus Tulubana,	...	28,052
Abkaree,	...	23,74,952
Stamps,	...	19,90,519
Sayer,	...	98,834
Sale of confiscated Land,	...	6,81,421
TOTAL,	...	4,53,15,209

131. The above Table gives the details for the Revenue year ending 30th September 1862. The following five Statements shew the CXXXI.—Total Revenue for the Official year 1862-63. Revenue of these Provinces (excepting the Customs Department) for the Official year 1862-63, ending 30th April 1863 :—

			1861-62.	1862-63.
Demand,	...	...	3,87,29,919	38,616,532
Collected,	...	...	3,77,19,689	38,186,042
Balance,	...	...	10,10,230	4,80,490
			1861-62.	1862-63.
Gross amount of outstanding Balance,	...	...	75,71,197	65,44,090
Collected within the year,	...	...	13,10,101	8,21,918
Remitted do do do.,	...	...	5,83,810	8,25,747
Balance at close of year,	...	...	56,77,286	48,96,424
			1861-62.	1862-63.
Demand, Current,	...	...	21,44,334	23,29,229
Outstanding,	...	...	2,13,829	2,91,579
TOTAL,	...	...	23,88,163	26,20,808
Collected,	...	...	20,66,467	23,93,474
Remitted,	...	...	30,751	42,567
Net Balance,	...	...	2,90,945	1,84,767
			1861-62.	1862-63.
Amount assessed for the year,	...	...	27,37,318	25,77,311
Collected, including outstanding arrears,	...	...	29,67,041	22,47,113
Refunds,	...	...	22,961	12,122
Net Collections,	...	...	29,44,080	22,34,991
			1861-62.	1862-63.
Gross Receipts,	...	...	23,02,043	19,41,299
Refunds,	...	...	1,41,706	70,206
Net Receipts,	...	...	22,50,337	8,71,093

132. The amount of business disposed of is shewn in detail in Appendix II. It has decreased slightly owing to the favorable season ; the cost of collection has also diminished.

CXXXII.—Business disposed of.

133. The Population Returns have been corrected in many instances by annual census obtained from the Putwarces, but this cannot be considered a perfectly trustworthy source of information, and the Sudder Board have advocated a new census upon the same principles as that carried out on the night of the 31st December 1852. This subject will receive the early consideration of the Lieutenant Governor.

CXXXIII.—Population Returns.

134. The following memorandum shews briefly the progress of Settlement Operations in these Provinces :—

CXXXIV.—Settlement Operations.

Seharunpore District.—The settlement has been completed, and the final Report is awaited.

Boolundshukur.—The measurements have been completed, the settlement of about three-fourths of the District has been made, and the preparation of records is well advanced.

Dekra Dhoon.—The measurements and mapping are completed, and the records nearly so.

Goruckpore.—The work is rapidly approaching completion ; the assessments have been given out in all but two or three pergunnahs, and the reports for some of the pergunnahs have been received.

Furruckabad.—Preliminary operations, viz., settlement of boundary disputes and instruction of Putwarces have commenced.

Moozuffernugger.—The assessments are nearly finished, and the preparation of records well advanced.

Jhansie.—In five pergunnahs the assessments are completed ; in pergunnah *Jhansie* the assessment has not yet been made, but the preliminary papers are near completion.

Jaloun.—All the assessments have been completed, and about one-third of the Vernacular records.

Humeerpore.—Pergunnah *Jeitpoor.*—The measurements and maps are complete and one-third of the records.

Lullutpore.—The measurements and maps are finished and the records well advanced.

Jounpore.—Revision of papers. About half the boundaries and maps with Indices are completed.

135. A Tabular Statement of the Exports and Imports of the Goruckpore District will be found in Appendix No. III. The necessity of breaking up this large and important District into two or more Sub-Divisions has long been felt, and measures having this object in view are at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

136. The whole of the Revenue from the Ajmere District for the current year, amounting to Rs. 5,45,640-6-9, has been realized. CXXXV.—Imports and Exports, Goruckpore. The demand for Mhairwarrah Rs. 2,28,764-14-1 has also been paid up, with the exception of a small balance of Rs. 469-10-4. These results are satisfactory.

137. Detailed reports were called for by this Government through the Sudder Board of Revenue on the important subject of Cotton cultivation in these Provinces, and the following information has been obtained :— CXXXVII to CXLI.—Cotton cultivation.

138. The average yield of Cotton per acre in 1861 was : of uncleaned from 4 to 6 maunds, and of cleaned from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 maunds. The market prices varied, for cleaned Cotton from Rs. 9 and 10 per maund in the Western Districts, to Rs. 12 to 13 in the Eastern.

139. Up to May 1862 the market price of cleaned Cotton had not reached higher than from Rs. 10 per maund in the Western Districts to Rs. 16 in the Eastern ; but the speculation consequent on the urgency of the demand from England about that period caused a sudden and great rise in the price, which was often above Rs. 30 a maund at Mirzapore.

140. This great enhancement of price came, however, too late to have its full effect upon the sowings of the year. In the Cotton-growing districts arrangements had usually been made for the coming crop before the excitement could reach the local market.

141. The extension in Cotton cultivation, which has actually taken place, as shewn in the annexed Table, cannot therefore be mainly attributed to this cause.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	1861-62.		1862-63.		Estimated increase over last year.
		Acres.	Maunds of clean Cotton 80 lbs. each.	Acres.	Maunds of clean Cotton 80 lbs. each.	
Meerut.	Seharunpore, ...	23,750	35,750	24,000		
	Moozuffernugger, ...	17,000	25,500	20,000		
	Meerut, ...	36,000	54,000	45,000		
	Boohundshuhur, ...	21,750	37,000	33,227		
	Allygurh, ...	1,65,000	2,00,000	1,95,000		
	Total, ...	2,66,500	3,52,250	3,17,227	4,50,000	27 per cent.
Rohtak.	Bijnour, ...	23,000	34,500	25,350		
	Moradabad, ...	27,500	42,000	33,000		
	Budaon, ...	52,500	78,500	80,000		
	Bareilly, ...	24,000	36,000	26,367		
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8,000	8,000	9,000		
	Total, ...	1,35,000	1,99,000	1,73,717	2,50,000	25 per cent.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	68,000	90,000	79,400		
	Agra, ...	73,826	1,00,000	1,13,535		
	Etah, ...	26,000	39,000	35,000		
	Mynpoorie, ...	19,000	28,500	25,000		
	Etawah, ...	47,000	70,000	56,300		
	Furruckabad, ...	10,000	15,000	11,000		
	Total, ...	2,43,826	3,42,500	3,20,235	4,50,000	31½ per cent.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	63,000	90,000	70,400		
	Futtelpore, ...	24,000	30,000	23,250		
	Banda, ...	89,000	60,000	1,20,000		
	Allahabad, ...	27,000	27,000	18,300		
	Total, ...	2,03,000	2,07,000	2,31,950	2,50,000	20 per cent.
Jhansi.	Jhansi, ...	28,000	28,000	28,000		
	Jaloun, ...	50,000	60,000	62,000		
	Humeerpore, ...	38,500	31,000	44,000		
	Total, ...	1,16,500	1,22,000	1,34,000	1,50,000	22 per cent.
GRAND TOTAL, ...		9,64,826	12,22,750	11,77,129	15,50,000	26½ per cent.

142. The cultivation of Cotton for foreign exportation is still unknown in Goruckpore, in the Benares Division, and in the Hills.

143. The entire area under cultivation is estimated at 11,77,000 acres against 9,65,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 22 per cent, and the outturn of clean Cotton would be about 11,00,000 cwts against 8,00,000 cwts in the previous year, or an increase of 26½ per cent. The long continued stormy weather in September last, however, seriously affected the Cotton crop in the districts south of the Jumna, and the outturn in these has been considerably below the average.

144. The Collector of Ghazee-pore estimated on careful enquiry that upwards of 2,00,000 maunds (nearly 1,50,000 cwts) of Cotton had either passed down the River between May and the end of September last, or were *en route* from Agra, Mirzapore, &c, and this estimate is believed to be under the mark.

Separate Revenue (Customs).

CXLV.—Aggregate Income.

145. The aggregate income from all sources during the year is shewn in the following table :—

Department.	N. W. Provin- ces.	Punjab.	Central Pro- vinces.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt,	42,73,657	28,32,816	7,91,386	79,00,859
Sugar,	4,28,703	8,79,967	1,00,152	14,08,822
Miscellaneous,	2,518	2,755	6,327	11,600
TOTAL,	47,04,878	37,15,538	9,00,865	93,21,281

To this should be added the income from the Saltpetre Department under Act XXXI of 1861, which amounts to Rs. 1,18,000.

146. There is a decrease, as compared with 1861-62, of upwards of Rs. 14½ lakhs, arising entirely from the diminished receipts on account of Salt.

147. This falling off in the Salt Revenue amounts to 16½ per cent, and appears due chiefly to a rise in the price of Bhurtpore and other Western Salts, and to the large employment of Capital and Carriage in the Cotton Trade. The Commissioner of Customs is of opinion that a considerable portion of the deficit has been caused by the illicit manufacture of Salt in Oudh. However this may be, the Department in Oudh, under recent orders of the Supreme Government, has been placed under the Commissioner of Customs, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, and the cause assigned ought not to exercise any unfavorable influence on the Salt receipts in future.

148. There has been an increase in the receipts from Sugar of Rs. 1,32,446 on the whole line.

149. The Customs Collections for Ajmere and Mhairwarrah amounted to Rs. 1,11,386-4-11, shewing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 681-15-8. The increase though small is satisfactory, as the abolition of the duty on Cotton, which occurred early in the year, involved an immediate loss to the Revenue from Rs. 7,000 to 8,000.

150. The principal increase has been in the following articles :—

Opium,	Rs.	4,700
Sugar,	,,	2,230
Salt,	,,	2,860

On the other hand there has been a large decrease on the duty levied on the following :—

Ghee,	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,200
Goor,	...	...	...	...	,,	870
Sesamum,...	...	...	...	...	,,	1,540

151. Act XXXI of 1861, regulating the taxation of Salt made in connection with Saltpetre, was introduced into these Provinces only four months prior to the commencement of the period under Report, a sufficient time has not therefore elapsed to test fully its practical effect.

CLII.—Income of the Department.

152. The aggregate income of the Department during the year was as follows :—

Duty on Salt passed from Saltpetre Refineries,	...	Rs.	88,992	5	3
License Fees,	...	,,	28,905	8	0
Fines,	...	,,	464	9	7

TOTAL, Rs. 1,18,362 6 10					

153. The cost of the Establishment employed under this Department amounts to Rs. 1,76,892-14-4, so that there is an apparent deficit of Rs. 58,530-7-6. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Department has two duties to perform; 1st, to check the illicit manufacture of salt; and 2ndly, to levy duty from Saltpetre Salt. The first of these duties has always been held an essential part of the Customs system, and in 1858 the Supreme Government sanctioned an Establishment costing annually Rs. 86,964 for the suppression of illicit and untaxed manufacture of Salt within the frontier line. Had Act XXVI of 1861 not been passed, an Establishment to that extent would still have been kept up.

154. The duties of that separate Establishment, which brought no direct return to the Revenue, are now performed by the new Department; instead therefore of expending Rs. 87,000 and receiving no return, Rs. 1,76,892 have been expended, and a return of Rs. 1,18,362 received. The saving to the State has consequently been Rs. 28,433.

155. The Board of Revenue have called attention to the encouragement given to the artificial manufacture of Saltpetre in Europe by the heavy export duty on Saltpetre shipped from Calcutta, and have suggested a reduction of that duty. It is, however, the belief of this Government that any reduction of duty would only tend to swell the profits of the exporters instead of reducing the price to the consumer. A separate reference on this subject has however been made to the Supreme Government.

Separate Revenue (Assessed Taxes).

156. The following Statement shews the Income Tax Assessments under Schedules CLVI.—Income Tax Assessments. I and II for the first three years :—

DISTRICT.	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Number assessed.	Amount of assessment.	Number assessed.	Amount of assessment.	Number assessed.	Amount of assessment.
Delhra Dhoon, ...	1,197	21,245	1,190	21,251	285	16,098
Scharunpore, ...	6,217	77,130	6,298	76,036	989	45,418
E.—Moozuffernugger, ...	4,699	57,067	5,089	69,158	944	43,370
Meerut, ...	7,163	1,22,987	7,185	1,21,074	1,987	92,296
Boohundshuhur, ...	3,999	65,377	3,904	59,304	831	42,275
Allygurh, ...	5,093	96,831	5,433	95,733	1,250	73,852
Total of Meerut Division,	28,368	4,40,637	29,099	4,42,556	6,286	3,13,309
Kumaon, ...	598	9,343	637	8,671	152	8,731
Gurhwal, ...	313	2,526	352	2,707	22	1,027
Total of Kumaon Division,	911	11,869	989	11,378	174	9,758
E.—Bijnour, ...	1,777	29,443	1,992	31,160	442	21,845
Moradabad, ...	4,184	72,989	4,348	72,512	1,196	53,530
Budaon, ...	1,459	74,752	4,758	69,596	1,006	47,489
E.—Bareilly, ...	3,761	66,164	4,688	71,427	1,006	51,043
Shahjehanpore, ...	3,387	66,181	3,448	62,345	1,228	52,497
Terai Pergunnahs, ...	40	366	39	297	Not received.	
Total of Bareilly Division,	17,608	3,09,895	19,273	3,07,310	4,878	2,26,404
E.—Muttra, ...	3,174	1,26,439	10,372	1,58,723	2,051	92,378
E.—Agra, ...	7,375	1,04,837	7,364	1,04,801	1,284	64,310
Furruckabad, ...	4,057	98,725	4,406	83,901	908	62,771
E.—Mynpoorie, ...	2,821	41,904	3,423	40,369	645	26,716
E.—Etawah, ...	2,083	36,511	2,800	41,010	483	25,506
Etah, ...	3,610	43,722	3,484	40,766	583	23,849
Total of Agra Division,	28,120	4,52,138	31,849	4,69,570	5,954	2,95,560
Jaloun, ...	1,625	32,872	2,270	40,290	686	31,519
Jhansie, ...	1,529	29,054	1,345	27,527	318	20,795
Lallulpore, ...	1,112	10,689	1,120	12,439	129	5,789
E.—Humerpore, ...	1,014	9,874	4,194	34,997	402	14,307
Total of Jhansie Division,	5,280	82,489	9,229	1,15,253	1,535	72,410
Cawnpore, ...	11,877	1,82,195	13,331	1,59,547	2,044	96,251
Futtehpore, ...	6,252	90,879	7,697	1,02,620	1,610	63,957
Banda, ...	3,674	54,785	4,080	53,011	781	40,102
Allahabad, ...	11,013	1,88,399	10,494	1,70,671	2,094	1,22,518
Total of Allahabad Divn.,	32,816	5,16,258	35,602	4,85,849	6,529	3,22,858
Goruckpore, ...	15,260	2,39,755	13,313	1,81,586	2,130	95,951
E.—Azimgurh, ...	3,575	55,383	6,073	99,138	1,892	73,592
E.—Jounpore, ...	5,365	94,382	7,120	95,093	1,230	64,844
Mirzapore, ...	13,719	2,91,507	15,163	2,76,318	2,912	2,14,306
Benares, ...	9,624	1,85,886	9,896	1,71,635	1,937	1,26,728
Ghazeepore, ...	10,832	1,52,669	11,003	1,41,682	1,620	85,975
Total of Benares Division,	43,112	7,82,627	49,555	7,83,866	9,591	5,65,445
E.—Ajmere, ...	4,625	73,618	4,662	70,252	774	56,080
GRAND TOTAL,	1,76,100	29,09,286	1,93,571	28,67,650	37,857	19,57,775

The Districts marked E. were exempted from the operation of Act XXI of 1861 for the year 1861-62.

157. For 1862-63 the figures include the annual assessments on the tax under Schedule IV, which are however very small in amount. The general results for 1861-62 give a small decrease (Rs. 41,686) when compared with the tax of 1860-61. Wherever Act XXI of 1861 was put in force a decrease was generally to be expected. The operation of that Act tended to remissions in every case where the assessment for 1860-61 was too high, while it did not allow of the tax being raised when it was found to have been too low, unless where the parties taxed were rash enough to object to the confirmation of the tax of 1860-61.

158. For the districts in which Act XXI of 1861 was not put in force there has been generally an increase. This was to be looked for, as the reason for the exclusion of these districts was that the tax on them had not been fully assessed.

159. The operation of Act XVI of 1862 has caused a diminution of above 30 per cent in the income for 1862-63. This is a larger loss than was anticipated by the Sudder Board, and arises from the fact that the adjustments are generally in favor of the Assessors and rarely in that of Government.

SECTION VI

EDUCATION.

160. The progress of Education generally has been satisfactory. An abstract of the expenditure during 1862-63 is given in the following Statement:—

Funds allotted in the Imperial Budget.	Direction.	Inspection.	Instruction.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I { A. Fixed recurring charges,	34,416	1,20,060	2,63,952	4,10,328
B. Fluctuating charges, ...	5,000	15,081	32,910	52,991
TOTAL, ...	39,416	1,36,041	2,96,862	4,72,319
II Funds derived from local sources, cess, endowments, &c.,	...	...	2,80,660	2,80,660
GRAND TOTAL, ...	39,416	1,36,041	5,77,522	7,52,979

It will be seen that of the total expenditure of 7½ lakhs, 5 per cent is spent on direction, 15 per cent on inspection, and 77 per cent on instruction.

161. For the purpose of inspection the area of the North Western Provinces is divided into three large Circles, each averaging about 21,000 square miles, with populations varying from 7 to 12 millions, and two minor Circles. In the three larger Circles there is on an average one Government Vernacular School for every 10 square miles, and every 3,600 of the population. This calculation excludes Government Colleges, Missionary and Indigenous Schools.

162. For each of these Divisions there is an European Inspector with Native Deputies; it is proposed to strengthen the system by exchanging a portion of the Native Agency for a small number of well qualified European Assistant Inspectors.

163. The character and extent of the Schools for direct instruction in the North Western Provinces are shewn in the annexed

CLXIII.—Instruction

Schedule

No.	Character of School.	No.	Average attendance.	Average attendance for each School.	Remarks.
1	Colleges, *	3	1,009	336	
2	Collegiate School, ...	1	148	148	
3	High School, ...	1	206	206	
4	Anglo-Vernacular Schools,	21	771	37	Several of these are recently established.
5	Normal School, ...	4	402	100.5	
6	Tehasees Schools, ...	244	13,543	55.5	
7	Hulqabundee Schools, ...	3,045	78,489	26	
8	Female Schools, ...	62	950	15	Several of these are recently established.
9	Indigenous Schools under inspection, ...	6,296	58,921	9.3	
10	Aided Schools under inspection, ...	14	1,744	124.5	Five of these Schools received grants in 1862-63 for the first time.
TOTAL, ...		9,691	1,56,183	16	

164. The first eight of these ten classes of Schools are strictly Government Schools. In classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 English is chiefly studied; in some of the Schools of class 9 it is also taught. In classes 5, 6, 7 and 8 oriental languages, chiefly the Vernacular of the District are taught.

165. The state of the four Upper Institutions, viz., the Agra, Bareilly and Benares Colleges, and the Ajmere School, is satisfactory.

166. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the higher class Allypore stands in the first rank, and five new Schools on the same model have recently been established in the Meerut Circle. CLXVI.—Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The means of learning English have thus been put within the reach of the inhabitants of all the chief Towns in the Division of Meerut and Rohilkand.

167. There are four Normal Schools, one at each of the Stations of Benares, Meerut, Agra and Almorah. All are progressing favorably; the last has been established but recently. CLXVII.—Normal Schools. The importance of such Schools and the impetus they are calculated to give to the general system of education are unquestionable.

168. In the Meerut Circle there are 62 Tehseelee Schools with 4,161 Scholars, being 239 more than in last year's registry. Of CLXVIII.—Tehseelee and Hulkabundee Schools. Hulkabundee Schools there are 843 with 23,607 Scholars, being 46 Schools, and 1,311 Scholars in excess of last year.

169. In the Benares Circle there are 59 Tehseelee Schools with 3,902 Scholars, and no less than 1,135 Hulkabundee Schools with 39,508 Scholars; the increase in the latter class has been 104 Schools and 5,303 Scholars.

170. In the Agra Circle there are 79 Tehseelee Schools and 5,663 boys. The number of Hulkabundee Schools is 953.

171. In the minor Circles of Kumaon and Gurhwal and Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, the progress of education has been comparatively small, but it is increasing year by year. 35 Hulkabundee Schools have been established during the year in Gurhwal. There are 17 Missionary Schools in the Ajmere Circle which receive no aid from Government.

172. The progress of Female education though still slow is very encouraging. In the 1st Circle there are now 32 Schools attended by CLXXII.—Female Schools. 314 children, and this is exclusive of 169 girls who attend with their brothers at the Hulkabundee Schools. In the 2nd Circle there are 30 Schools with 467 girls, whereas last year there were but 17 Schools and 298 pupils. Three Girls' Schools have lately been established in the Allahabad District.

173. The training of efficient Female Teachers, and the preparation of suitable books are two essential requisites, and the attention of the Director of Public Instruction has been directed to these points.

174. The names of the aided Schools with the amount of the monthly grant to each is shewn in the annexed list. CLXXIV.—Aided Schools.

Number.	Name of School.	Average attendance.	Grant-in-aid.
			Rs.
1	Church Missionary Society College (Saint John's) Agra,	202	400
2	Ditto ditto (Jay Narain's) Benares,	315	250
3	Ditto ditto School, Muttra, ...	130	100
4	Ditto ditto ditto, Azimgurh, ...	112	100
5	Ditto ditto ditto, Goruckpore, ...	136	100
6	Ditto ditto ditto, Meerut, ...	90	100
7	Ditto ditto ditto, Chunar, ...	91	60
8	Ditto ditto Girls' School, Benares,	130	82
9	Society for Propagation of the Gospel School, Cawnpore,	145	200
10	London Mission School, Almorah, ...	101	150
11	German Mission School, Ghazee-pore, ...	145	100
12	American P. Mission School, Dehra, ...	38	100
13	American Methodist Episcopal Mission School, Nynce Tal,	37	50
14	Roman Catholic College (Saint Peter's) Agra, ...	72	125
	TOTAL, ...	1,744	1,917

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

175. During the year 1862-63 the following changes were made in the Executive charges under the Public Works Department of these Provinces:—

The Goruckpore Division was abolished in consequence of the withdrawal of the wing of a British Regiment, which used to be quartered at Goruckpore. The station, now occupied by Native Troops only, has been included in the Benares Executive Division.

The Rohileund Trunk Road, originally formed into two Divisions, was towards the close of the year placed under a single Executive Officer.

In the Irrigation Department the two Terminal Divisions of Cawnpore and Etawah have been diminished in extent by the construction of a new (Allygurb) Division out of their upper portions.

The distribution of Circles has continued undisturbed.

176. In the first Circle no works under the heads of "Military" and "Civil Administration" have been executed, which require special notice.

177. Under "Public Improvements" may be noted the commencement of the restoration of the Hindun Bridge in the 6th Division Grand Trunk Road. The abutments and piers of the Bridge had been carried up to springing line, and two-thirds of the earthwork in approaches had been executed, when the attention of the Government was drawn by the Secretary of State for India to doubts formerly entertained, with reference to the security of the foundations of the Eastern abutment, and some of the piers. An examination of the old records of the Military Board Office shewed that there was ample ground for the doubts suggested, and the further progress of the work was suspended, with the view of substituting a lighter superstructure for the brickwork arches first designed. The Chief Engineer has expressed his opinion that if the Eastern abutment can be sufficiently strengthened, a single Span Iron Suspension Bridge will afford the best means of crossing the Hindun, by allowing an unobstructed waterway to be given for the very heavy floods to which that River is liable.

178. The progress made on the Agra and Bombay Road has during the year been most satisfactory, and it is hoped that by the close of 1863 the whole line, as far as it lies in the North Western Provinces, *viz.*, 267½ miles from Agra to Bioura, will have been metalled.

179. The only other line of Road in the 1st Circle which calls for remark is that from Roorkee *via* the Mohund Pass and Dehra to Rajpore, below Mussoorie.

On this line 28 miles were opened for traffic: of which 4 miles have been metalled, 30 culverts have been completed, and 15 were in progress at the end of the year. Labor is difficult to procure for the greater part of this road, which runs through the

unhealthy country bordering the Siwalik range, and progress is necessarily slower than on similar works lower down the Doab. It is expected, however, that by the beginning of the rains of 1864, the whole line from Roorkee to Rajpore will be available for light traffic, and unless when occasionally interrupted by land-slips in the Mohund Pass, be maintained throughout the year.

180. The Military Works executed in the 2nd Circle call for no remark.

181. Under the head of "Civil Administration" may be noted the preparations made for the new Civil Offices at Allahabad. The designs for these have been generally approved by the Government of India, subject to certain minor alterations, which the Executive Engineer was directed to introduce. Quarries for stone have been opened at Purtabpore on the Jumna, 40 miles from Allahabad, and arrangements have been made for supplying that material during the ensuing year in abundance, independently of certain monopolists who have hitherto held full command of the market. The estimates as now submitted aggregate Rs. 15,53,810.

182. Under "Public Improvements" may be noticed the Sohagee Pass Road, which connects Allahabad with the Great Deccan Road. The whole of the earthwork on this line has been completed, the masonry works have been finished with some slight exceptions, and two-thirds of the metal required have been collected for consolidation during the rainy season of 1863.

183. The Rohilcund Trunk Road, as already stated, has been formed into one Executive charge. In the old 1st Division, between Kutra and the Sanka River, west of Bareilly, a length of 36 miles, the earthwork has been very nearly completed; metal for 30 miles has been collected, and will be consolidated during the rains. Plans and Estimates for the prolongation of the road from the Sanka River to the boundary of the Rampore Territory have been prepared, but work will not be commenced on that section until the cold season. In the former 2nd Division, between Kutra and Futtehgarh, the most difficult part of the line is that for the first 14 miles from the latter station. The road lies in the valleys of the Ganges and Ramgunga, the flood waters of which in heavy rainy seasons unite and inundate the whole intervening country. On this portion of the line embankments to carry the road above flood level will be required throughout. For this work, as well as for the passage of the numerous affluents of the two Rivers abovementioned, surveys have been made, and Plans and Estimates were in preparation when the year closed.

On the remainder of the line, 32½ miles, about three-fourths of the earthwork have been completed; but the quantity of kunkur collected is small.

The difficulty of procuring trustworthy contractors on this Road has not yet been overcome: all or nearly all the work has to be performed by day-laborers, supervised by the Public Works Establishments, and progress is not therefore so satisfactory as it ought to be.

184. On the Cawnpore and Malhonic Road, little beyond current repairs of existing line and surveys for determining a better alignment between Calpee and Jhansi.

has been effected. Between Jhansie and Malthone all work has been suspended, as the abandonment of that section is in contemplation, with the view of substituting a direct road from Saugor through Nowgong and Humceerpore to Futtehpore. With this line Jhansie would be connected by a cross road. If this design be carried out, the road between Jhansie and Saugor *via* Malthone will be made over to District Committees, to be maintained as a fair weather line.

185. In the Irrigation Department the most noticeable features are the extension of the works on the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur Branches of the Ganges Canal, and the continued progress made in carrying out the minor irrigating channels (Rajbuhas) of that Canal.

186. The Futtehgurh Branch has been completed to its 40th mile, while excavation and masonry works have been in progress for a further length of 43 miles. At the lower end of each of these sections an escape to the Ganges has been provided, with the view of enabling the irrigation from the Branch to be carried on while the lower works continue incomplete. Rajbuhas have been taken out in the first 40 miles, and by their means water has been delivered to a point 40 miles lower down the Branch. It is doubtful, however, that the original design of extending this Branch to Futtehgurh can be fully adhered to: the demand for water is even now threatening to be as great as the works already constructed, or in contemplation can meet.

187. The question of permanent head works for the Ganges Canal still remains in abeyance, no orders having been received on the subject from the Government of India. Until these works are executed, it does not appear desirable to extend the irrigating channels supplied by the main Canal, beyond the point which experience indicates to be the limit of the average supply derivable from the Ganges under existing conditions.

188. Progress on the Boolundshuhur Branch continues to be satisfactory, and it is hoped that within the next two years all the works on this line, which with the present supply of water can properly be undertaken, will be brought to a completion.

189. Of new Rajbuhas 190 miles were completed during the year; and nearly 100 miles of old Rajbuhas, the levels of which were defective, and did not admit of irrigation without artificial means for raising the water, have been thoroughly remodelled. Numerous minor channels also have been made for cultivators, for the purpose of conveying water to fields distant from the Rajbuhas. The Ganges Canal system of Rajbuhas will, it is expected, be very nearly developed in full during 1863-64, and be completed during the succeeding year.

190. One cause of anxiety as regards the future of the Ganges Canal may here be briefly adverted to. Two of the 8 feet Falls on the main Canal have been seriously injured, and their repairs have led to a suspension of irrigation at a period of the year when, but for the providential occurrence of rain, the result would have been most disastrous. The causes of the failure of such important works have been, inferior masonry and a greater pressure of water than that which was originally contemplated.

The former cause it is believed, is accidental, and with the thorough repair of the works that have been injured could be ultimately overcome. The second cause is more serious, and is due to an apparent oversight in form of construction. Without entering minutely into technical details, it may be briefly observed, that the actual area of waterway given at the crests of the Ganges Canal Falls is equal to that of the Canal channel, whereas it should be from one-third to one-fourth less than the latter. The consequence is that the water passes too rapidly over the Falls; its surface is lowered, and this decline of level affects the velocity of the stream for a considerable distance above the Falls. To obviate this defect, which leads to scour of bed and erosion of bank, sleepers are fixed at the heads of Falls, which raise the water sufficiently to secure the normal velocity; but which in doing so, necessarily increase the depth of water, and in proportion produce a greater pressure on the whole of the masonry. In both cases, in which failure has resulted, the lower floorings of the Falls have been *blown up* by this unwonted pressure. The Superintendent General has now under consideration the best means of remedying the evil, and although the measures to be adopted will in all probability prove costly, there is no alternative, and they must be boldly faced.

191. During the year attempts have been made, generally with creditable success, to introduce a system of contracts in supersession of the old plan of working by daily labor. The results, so far as they can be measured, promise hopefully for the future, although in some Divisions, notably those in Rohilcund and Bundelcund, it will be probably many years before contract work can be generally adopted. The great want every where is a body of trustworthy Contractors, men whose promises can be relied upon: who possess means and influence, and who are either competent themselves to supervise the execution of works, or willing to pay for the necessary aid. At present the Contractors are chiefly natives, who undertake small jobs, but are quite unfitted for operations on an extensive scale. A few European Contractors have come forward, and of these two entered into agreements for maintaining the 5th and 6th Divisions Grand Trunk Road, respectively, for a period of three years. The Contractor for the 6th Division broke down almost immediately, compelling the Executive Officer to retake charge of the works at great inconvenience. The Contractor for the 5th Division has worked well, and there is every hope of his ultimate success. This success, it may be anticipated, will induce others to come forward.

SECTION VIII.

RAILWAYS.

192. This Section relates to the year extending from the 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1863.

193. The two lines of Railway under construction in the North Western Provinces were those noticed in last year's report, CXCHL.—Railways under construction. namely :—

(1.)—The main line East Indian Railway which will extend from the Kurumnassa River near Buxar to Delhi, a distance of 534½ miles.

(2.)—The Jubbulpore extension which will extend from Nainee, a point on the main line, three miles east of the Allahabad Jumna Bridge, to Jubbulpore, a distance of about 220 miles.

194. *Main line East Indian Railway.*—At the commencement of the year the line was open from Allahabad to Agra, a distance of 280 miles. On the 22nd December 1862, the line was opened from the Kurumnassa River to Benares Terminus, a distance of 56½ miles, and on the 1st March 1863 from Toondla junction to Allygurh, a distance of 48½ miles. Making a total length of 384½ miles of open line in the North Western Provinces.

195. On the remaining portion of the line which is yet unopened the condition of the works at the end of the year may be briefly described as follows :—

Mirzapore District.—Plate-laying was completed to within about 6 miles of Mirzapore. The progress of plate-laying in this District has been regulated entirely by the supply of Public Works materials from Bengal. Stations are in progress and Girder Bridges are being erected.

Delhi District.—The line is ready to receive the permanent-way throughout to Delhi, with the exception of a gap of about 600 feet at the old bed of the Hindun River.

The rails have been laid 21 miles beyond Allyghur to within 6 miles of Koorjah. The progress of plate-laying has been limited by the supply of sleepers. The intermediate Stations are in progress, with the exception of that at Gazeabad, where nothing has been done pending the settlement of the question as to the line to Meerut.

196. The present state of the three great Bridges is as follows :—Allahabad Jumna Bridge, north abutment and wings complete, south abutment and wings completely founded but requiring part hearting and building up from low water level. Six piers are completed, four are built to an average of 28 feet above low water level, two are completely founded; but require part hearting and building up from low water level, and the well foundations of half of the remaining pier require to be rectified. Five girders have been erected and the staging removed.

CXCIV.—Operations on the main line East Indian Railway.
CXCVI.—State of the three great Bridges on the line.

Tonse Bridge.—Of the two abutments and six piers, two abutments and five piers are complete, and the remaining pier has been built up to eight feet above low water mark. Five girders have been erected and the staging removed.

Delhi Jumna Bridge.—Of two abutments and 11 piers, one abutment and eight piers have been completely founded and partly built. In three piers a few of the wells still require hearting. The east abutment remains in abeyance, pending the orders of Government, on the subject of completing the Bridge and carrying the Railway into the city of Delhi.

197. The Electric Telegraph is now in working order from the Kurumnassa to Boolundshuhur, a distance of 502 miles, on this distance 35 Telegraphic Stations are at work. The Telegraph has worked satisfactorily.

CXCVII.—Electric Telegraph.

198. The amount of Capital expended on construction during the year was Rs. 37,83,642-9-7.

CXCVIII.—Capital expended.

199. The gross earnings on the open line during the year were Rs. 22,78,649-15-2. Rs. 1,208,739-2-0 were expended on the maintenance and working of the line and Rs. 1,069,910-13-2 were profits. The expenses and profits were thus 53.05 and 46.95 per cent of the earnings.

CXCIX.—Gross earnings.

200. The average length of line open during the year was 325½ miles, the cost of which at the estimated rate of Rs. 1,67,500 per mile would be Rs. 54,521,250, and this portion of the line may be said to be paying at the rate of 1.962 per cent.

CC.—Average length of line open.

201. The receipts averaged Rs. 7,011-3-7½ per mile open. The cost of maintenance on the open line amounted to Rs. 1,98,478-8-7 or Rs. 826-15-10 per mile open, and the other working charges to Rs. 1,010,260-9-5, or Rs. 3,108-7-10 per mile open.

CCI.—Average receipts.

CCII.—Number of Passengers.

202. The number of passengers conveyed during the half year was as follows :—

1st Class 4,337 ; 2nd Class 9,107 ; 3rd Class 4,60,138, and the amount realized from this Traffic was 8,60,676-10-7.

203. 22,63,790 maunds of goods were carried for the Public, and 7,15,082 were carried for Railway purposes, and the receipts from this Traffic were Rs. 1,222,033-5-4.

CCIII.—Quantity of goods carried.

CCIV.—Cost of working Telegraph.

204. The cost of working the Telegraph was Rs. 65,707-0-10, and the earnings were Rs. 8,769-3-0.

205. The accidents which have occurred during the year are as follows :—

206. *Collisions*.—A truck was knocked off the line at Sirathoo Station by a Goods Train, the driver of which mistook the signal owing to the darkness of the night.

CCVI.—Collisions.

A collision took place at Etawah between a Passenger Train and a Trolley, owing to a wrong signal having been exhibited by the pointsman.

A collision took place at Agra between an Engine and a Wood Truck owing to the carelessness of the coolies who were pushing the latter.

A collision took place between the Engine of a Passenger Train and a Trolley at Jheenjuck owing to the carelessness of the plate-layer in charge of the Trolley.

A collision took place at Sirsoul owing to the carelessness of a pointsman.

A collision took place on the Fort Branch between two Engines owing to the carelessness of one of the drivers.

A Permanent-way Train ran into a Wood Train between Puppheed and Jheenjuck.

A Goods Train came in contact with a Trolley 5 miles east of Etawah.

A similar accident happened at Dildarnugger:

A Goods Train ran into some waggons which were standing in a siding at Munowrie owing to the carelessness of the Station Master.

Two Goods Trains ran into one another at Cawnpore owing to the carelessness of the pointsman.

A Goods Train ran into a loaded waggon which was standing on the line at Jheenjuck, the proper signal not having been exhibited.

A Passenger Train came in contact with an obstacle which had been purposely placed on the line near Munowrie.

207. *Trains running off line*.—Six cases occurred owing to the carelessness of pointsmen. Three were caused by defects in the permanent-way. A truck laden with wood was thrown off the line by a piece of wood which fell on to the rails.

CCVII.—Cases of Trains running off the line.

A Break Van ran off the line owing to the carelessness of the guard in charge of the train.

A waggon was thrown off the line at Puppheed Station, the lever of the points having snapped. Three waggons of a Goods Train were thrown off the line, this was caused by the spring of one of the waggons breaking.

CCVIII.—Fires.

208.—Five fires took place owing to sparks from the Engine.

209.—*Fatal Accidents.*—At the Cawnpore Station a Kalassie was run over by an

CCIX.—*Fatal accidents.*

Engine. At Roorah Station a native greaser, while running along with a train, fell under the wheels

and was killed. A fireman fell with his head between the spokes of the fly wheel of the stationary Engine at Allahabad and was killed at once. A coolie was crushed to death between the buffers of two waggons at Allahabad.

A Mail Train ran over a man who was asleep on the line and killed him.

210.—*Non-fatal Accidents.*—A native passenger attempting to leave a train in motion fell between the carriage and the platform

CCX.—*Accidents not fatal.*

and was severely injured. A truck which was being

shunted at Toondla passed over the foot of a Kalassie.

211.—Three native passengers were found dead on the arrival of trains at their destination.

212.—*Jubbulpore Extension.*—The land plans have all been submitted for this line,

CCXII.—*Jubbulpore extension line.*

and a considerable portion of the land required has been officially made over to the Company. The

remainder of the land has been occupied in anticipation of the official transfer which is now being made under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The extreme side-widths have all been set out, and the following Bungalows have been completed for the use of the Engineering Staff.

1st Class,	...	...	8
2nd Class,	...	...	10
3rd Class,	...	...	18

213.—At the end of December 1862 intimation was received that Her Majesty's

CCXIII.—*Tender of Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt to complete the line accepted.*

Secretary of State had accepted the tender of Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt, who offered to complete the line by the 31st March 1867 for the sum of

Rs. 13,171,841. This tender does not include provision for sleepers, permanent-way, heavy girders for bridges, points, crossings, water cranes and pipes or rolling stock.

214.—The Contractors broke ground in February and have been progressing favorably, considering the difficulties which must attend

CCXIV.—*Difficulties under which the Contractors have laboured.*

the commencement of such a work.

These may be classed as follows:—

Want of water during the dry season, especially between the 40th and 67th miles. This has made it necessary to sink wells through rock to get water for drinking and for building purposes.

The thinness of the population between the 10th and 127th mile, and the general want of skilled workmen along the whole line, which has rendered the importation of labor to a large extent necessary.

Want of food for the laboring population thus brought together, which has to be met by regular Commissariat arrangements.

215.—The chief progress has been made in earthwork and collecting ballast, masonry on one bridge has been commenced, and materials for building are being collected along the line. Rock-cutting has not yet been commenced, but the rock surfaces have been laid bare, and gunpowder for blasting and tools are being stored along the line.

CCXV.—Progress made.

216.—The number of sleepers required for this line will be 4,50,000. Arrangements are already made or in progress for the supply of sleepers as follows.—

CCXVI.—Sleepers required for the line.

From the Government Forests of Beejaragogurh,	...	200,000
From Native Contractors,	...	80,000
Sleepers of light wood prepared with sulphate of copper,	...	20,000
		<hr/>
		Total, 300,000

The balance of 150,000, it is hoped will be obtainable from the Forests south of the Mahanuddee.

217.—The amount of expenditure on Capital Account during the year was 5,18,312-6-11.

CCXVII.—Expenditure on Capital Account during the year.

SECTION IX.

FORESTS.

218. The accounts of expenditure noticed in this report, relate generally to the Forest year ending 30th September 1862, though the narrative of the administration is brought up to the end of the official year 1862-63.

219. The Forests under the control of the Government of the North Western Provinces during the year were those in the Dehra Dhoon and Seharunpore districts under the Commissioner of Meerut, those in Kumaon and Gurhwal under the Commissioner of Kumaon, those in Rohilkund under the Commissioner of Rohilkund, those in the Jhansie Division under the Commissioner of Jhansie, and those in Goruckpore under the Commissioner of Goruckpore.

220. The Government of India having ruled that the Officers in charge of the Government Forests should in future be called Conservators and Deputy Conservators, the Commissioners above named were in Notification North Western Provinces, 33 of 16th January 1862, appointed ex-officio Conservators, and the designation of the former Assistant Superintendents was changed to Deputy Conservator.

221. The extent and position of the Government Forests in the Dehra Dhoon district, together with the principal trees produced in each, are shewn in the following Table which is compiled from the report submitted by the Commissioner of Meerut :—

District.	Name of Forest.	Area in Acres.	Position.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
Western Dhoon.	Umbaree.	5,200	North-West corner of Dhoon near the Jumna.	Sal trees of small size.	The north portion of this tract is hilly and the rest low. On the hilly part almost all the good trees have been cut, but the young trees will grow. On the lower portion there is no good timber. The soil is fair, but there is no water.
Western Dhoon.	Pirtheepore.	3,074	South-East of the Umbaree Forest.	Sal.	There has been good Sal in this Forest, but at present almost all the trees are second growths from old stumps and are next to valueless. There is a great deficiency of water in this tract.
Western Dhoon.	Chandpore.	4,085	South-East of the Pirtheepore Forest.	Sal.	The ground is so broken as to be useless for cultivation. There is much promising Sal in this Forest.

District.	Name of Forest.	Area in Acres.	Position.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.		
Western Dhoon.	Attie Farm Grant Forest.	3,023	East of Chandpore.	Sal.	There is a belt of very promising Sal timber in this tract, adjoining the Chandpore Forest, which in 15 years will become valuable property.		
Western Dhoon.	Dholkote.	7,168	East of Attie Farm Grant.	Sal.	The soil is good; there are some open glades, but the tract generally is much broken by ravines. On the broken ground there is a promising growth of Sal; water is deficient.		
Eastern Dhoon.	Newadah.	18,240	South-East of Nagsidh hill.	Sal.	The best Sal in the Dhoon is found on a portion of this tract.		
Eastern Dhoon.	Thano.	14,006	East of Newadah.	Sal.	This can scarcely be called a Forest.		
Eastern Dhoon.	Searee.	2,906	South of Newadah and Thano.		Mere scrub. Has not a good timber tree of any sort on it.		
Eastern Dhoon.	Jogeevallah.	11,496	South of Thano.	Worthless trees and Jungles.	Swampy and unhealthy tract. It is too near the line of springs to produce good Sal, and presents only a tangled mass of good-for-nothing trees, cane brakes, high reeds, and dense grass.		
Eastern Dhoon.	Bengala, and Rumbaha Nudd ee Forest.	18,940	East of Jogeevallah.	Sal.	There is a fair sprinkling of Sal in this Forest, though much damage has been done by the Zemindar of Burkote who has cut much timber in this Forest under pretence of mistaking his boundary.		
Eastern Dhoon.	Ghoosainwallah.	2,964	South-East of the Bengala Forest.		There is no forest worth any thing in this tract.		
Along the North slope of the Sewalick range from the Jemma to the Ganges.	Timlee.	13,843	North slope of Sewalicks Western Dhoon.	Sal, Jamun, &c.	These Forests are on the Northern slope of the Sewalick range, which forms the Southern boundary of the Dehra Dhoon.		
	Subaunspore.	15,668					
	Chundurbany.	18,577	North slope of Sewalicks Eastern Dhoon.				
	Motrowalla.	10,905					
	Bhoollahwallah.	20,706					
	Moteecchoor.	18,945			They have been badly treated, but there is a good nursery of young trees in them. The ground is not capable of irrigation. The upper part is hilly and the lower broken up by ravines.		

222. The Western portion of the Dehra Dhoon has been gradually cleared for cultivation until only one-fourth of its area now remains covered by Forest. In the Eastern portion there has been less clearing, and two-thirds of the area are still under Forest, while the whole of the Sewalick range to the south is still covered by Forest.

223. These Forests used to produce Sal of a good quality and in large quantity, but were almost stripped of this timber previous to 1859. Since that time they have been carefully closed, and in the course of the next fifteen years the young Sal trees will grow up, and are then expected to yield annually a good supply of mature timber.

224. The area of Forest land included in the Dehra Dhoon is 1,89,752 acres. Of this land the Commissioner of Meerut proposed reserving 1,24,160 acres, and adding the remainder 65,592 acres to the list of waste lands available for settlers in the Dhoon.

CCXXIV to CCXXVII.—Proposal to set aside 65,592 acres of Forest land in the Dhoon as available for Settlers.

225. The Commissioner of Meerut advocated this measure, as the 65,592 acres in question were all ground fit for cultivation, and more land was required by European settlers, while the proverbial unhealthiness of the Eastern Dhoon would probably be much diminished by the drainage of the swampy tracts which he now proposed releasing.

226. The Government of the North Western Provinces directed that the whole of the existing Forest land in the Dehra Dhoon should be retained for the culture of timber and of wood for fuel, so long as the supply of both these articles is insufficient to meet the wants of the country, and so far as the land may be worth keeping for the purpose, and the maintenance of the Forests may not interfere with the healthiness of the climate of the Dhoon.

227. In reporting the circumstances to the Government of India, the course adopted by this Government was shewn to rest on the following considerations:—

228. The ligneous produce of Forests is as much required to fill up certain wants of a country as the produce of tilled land is needed to satisfy other wants. Any deficiency in the proper supply of wood must be met by importing it from other countries, or by substituting other substances to perform its functions, such as iron for structures and coal or dried manure for fuel. In India the great impetus given of late years to Public Works and to many branches of industry, the enormous and increasing consumption of firewood on Railways in the interior, will raise the demand for wood to such an extent, that the time has now come to ascertain what resources our Forests possess, and to make sure of an adequate and regular provision of wood for the future. Agriculture, with its ready returns is within the scope of private industry, but the latter can seldom undertake the culture of timber, as it takes years for wood to arrive at maturity, and few private individuals can afford to wait and to sink their capital in this way, or can be expected to retain on their land for any length of time any kind of culture which they might think less remunerative than others. It falls therefore to the State, to whom the greater part of the Forests in this country belong, to provide for the wants of the public

CCXXVIII and CCXXIX.—Reasons for not entertaining this proposal.

in this respect, and the first step in this direction must be to husband our present resources and to devise and adopt those measures which shall render them the most productive.

The land remaining available in this Dhoon is for the most part dry and waterless from the porous nature of the soil, and the prospect of its ever being permanently colonized by Europeans does not appear sufficiently great to warrant the sacrifice of the Government Forests for this object.

230. The Government of India approved of these views, but remarked that the importance of having a specific Forest administration apart from the Ordinary Revenue Department was strongly exhibited in the correspondence submitted.

CCXXX.—Orders of the Government of India.

231. The Commissioner of Meerut was desired to submit a further report from the Local Officers on the best mode of opening out and draining the swampy Forest tracts in the Eastern Dhoon, in order to improve the climate of the District.

CCXXXII.—Rules for the preservation of the Dhoon Forests.

232. The following rules for the preservation of the Government Forests in the Dehra Dhoon were approved :—

1.—Cutting the following trees to be prohibited altogether for the next ten years, Sal, Syne, Toon, Sissoo, Jamun, Huldoo, Imlee, Mowah, Saj, Kowah.

2.—The right to cut all other trees, and to utilize the mineral and vegetable products of the Forest tracts should be leased annually as heretofore.

3.—Sal trees to be thinned under the personal superintendence of the Deputy Conservator of the Forests. Only decidedly crooked trees and saplings and shoots from cut trees to be taken.

4.—No straight grown trees or saplings of any age to be cut.

233. The suggestion of the Commissioner of Meerut to place the Government Forests in the Seharunpoor District under the charge of Mr. Finn, the Deputy Conservator, was approved, and the latter was directed to visit them at once and to submit an early report of their condition, extent, and capabilities.

CCXXXIII.—Seharunpoor Forests placed in charge of Mr. Finn.

CCXXXIV to CCXXXVII.—Dehra Dhoon. Forest accounts.

234. These accounts are submitted for 13 months, viz., from the 1st September 1861 to the 30th September 1862, and exhibit the following results :—

235. The balance in hand on the 1st of September 1861 was Rs. 89,282-4-7. The total receipts during the period under review amounted to Rs. 34,622-4-11, and the total expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 18,693-4-9, leaving a balance in hand on the 30th September 1862 of Rs. 1,05,211-4-9.

236. The state of the stock during this period is shewn in the following Table :—

	Logs.	Kurries.	Bullehs.	Sleepers.	Other sizes.
Balance on 30th September 1861,	6,941	26,737	111	2,720	0
Increase during the year, ...	500	0	0	0	0
Decrease during the year, ...	572	5,440	106	2,720	0
Balance on 30th September, ...	6,869	21,297	5	0	0

237. The 500 logs shewn under the head of "Increase" were discovered in the Forests. It therefore appears that during the year 1861-62 no timber was cut, and but little of the stock in hand disposed of.

238. The accounts for the year commencing 1st October 1861, and ending 30th CCXXXVIII to CCXLII.—Kumaon September 1862, exhibit the following results :—
Forests.

239. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,19,639-8-5, including an advance of Rs. 51,000 at the commencement of the year. The charges during the year, including a deficit brought forward from the previous year of Rs. 45,339-9-10, amounted to Rs. 1,35,384-13-8. The balance in excess of receipts was thus Rs. 15,745-5-3, or in other words, the previous deficit was increased from Rs. 45,339-9-10 to Rs. 66,745-5-3.

240. Against this deficiency, however, we have the following balance of stock in hand on the 30th September 1862 :—

IN FORESTS.					AT DEPOTS.				
Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.	Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.
1,082	48,713	1,752	4,665	224	1,785	45,641	10,856	55,086	2,416½

A result which is by no means unsatisfactory.

241. The timber supplied during the year from these Forests was as follows :—

How disposed of.	Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.
Sold by auction at Depôts, ...	449	70,951	4,416	16,614	3,055
Supplied on Indent, ...	21	0	4,029	218	61
Used on District Works, ...	17	324	3,790	1,846	0
TOTAL, ...	487	11,275	12,205	18,678	3,116

242. The laborious and useful service rendered by Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Kumaon Forests, was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, by the Commissioner of Kumaon, and was duly acknowledged.

243. Year commencing 1st September 1861, and ending 30th September 1862—
CCXLIII to CCXLVII.—Gurhwal Forests. the accounts for this period shew the following results :—

244. The cash balance on the 1st September was Rs. 17,845-10-2. The receipts during the 13 months under review were Rs. 2,02,485-8-9, and the expenditure during the same time was Rs. 1,59,995-1-8, leaving a cash balance on the 1st October 1862 of Rs. 60,336-2-3.

245. The state of the stock during this period is clearly shewn in the subjoined Table :—

	Logs.	Sleepers.	Planks.	Kurries.	Other sizes.
Stock in hand on 1st September 1861, ...	1,350	95,508	19	107,472	1,943
Added to stock during the period under review, ...	...	13,537	655	11,464	...
Disposed of during the same period, ...	274	70,034	19	25,920	404
Total balance on 1st October 1862, ...	1,076	30,011	655	1,83,016	1,479
Rejected as unsound, ...	...	26,463	...	3,444	...
Balance of sound stock on 1st October, ...	1,076	12,548	655	1,79,572	1,479

246. This is probably worth more than two lacks of Rupees, and the result of the operations of this year are satisfactory.

247. The great exertions of Mr. Finn, the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Gurhwal Forests, were brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, by the Commissioner of Kumaon, and were commended.

248. At the end of 1862, the Commissioner of Goruckpore was called on to submit a Report on the extent and present condition of the Forest lands under his jurisdiction. The information received is exhibited in the following Table :—
CCXLVIII.—Goruckpore Forests.

PERGUNNAH.	Name of Forest.	Area in Acres.	Situation.	Principal Products.	Remarks.
Bendekpoor.	Magwan Forest.	23,200	60 miles from Goruckpoor.	Sal, Bijalsal, Usna, Hurrah, Mahood and Jamoon—a few good Sheeshum trees.	This Forest has been closed since 1856. About 10,000 or 12,000 logs 10' x 12" x 12" and about 4000 8' x 10" x 8" can be obtained from this Forest. The timber in this Forest is valued at about Rs. 50,000. Cart roads open in dry weather.
Ditto.	Ramchurnpoor.	174	ditto.	Firewood only.	No roads through this tract.
Huveyles Goruckpoor.	East Sehra.	8,092	36 miles north of Goruckpoor.	Sal.	About 500 logs 10' x 12" x 12," & about 5,000 logs 8' x 10" x 8" may be obtained from this Forest.
Huveyles Goruckpoor.	West Sehra.	700	36 miles north of Goruckpoor.	Sal.	No trees in this tract fit for square logs.
Ditto.	Bankeo.	14,445	24 miles north of Goruckpoor.	ditto.	This Forest is exhausted, and nothing but small trees are to be found in it.
Ditto.	Bharee Dysoo.	3,875	16 miles north of Goruckpoor.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Bharee Buhbun.	1,855	ditto.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Balimpoor.	2,373	10 miles north of Goruckpoor.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Doomree.	4,608	14 miles east of Goruckpoor.	ditto.	The Sal trees in this Forest are mostly crooked and ill-grown, but about 1,000 logs 8' x 8" x 6" might be got out of it.
Ditto.	Sukneo.	606	12 miles north of Goruckpoor.	ditto.	There are a few good Sal trees in this jungle.
Talpoor.	Doomakund.	13,511	48 miles east of Goruckpoor.	Sal, Jamoon and Khyr Trees.	There are about 200 very large Jamoon trees, and about 500 Sal and Jamoon trees from which sleepers may be cut.
Ditto.	Koord.	1,136	ditto.	ditto.	No trees of any value in this tract.
Ditto.	Khas.	1,608	ditto.	Sal.	Sal logs 6' x 8" x 6" are obtainable in this Forest.
Ditto.	Bharatkund.	1,253	48 miles east.	Sal and other trees.	This Forest contains none but small trees.
Huveyles Goruckpoor.	Mujhar.	12,455	40 miles north.	ditto.	Forest exhausted of large trees; saplings left.
Ditto.	Doodookee.	9,813	30 miles north.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Ramgurh.	4,273	3 miles east.	ditto.	As above.
Ditto.	Tilkowneo.	2,617	5 miles east.	ditto.	As above.

249. The estimated income from these Forests during the year 1863-64 is Rs. 7,486-11-0 arising from pasturage, fisheries, sale of grass, &c. The expenditure during this year is estimated at Rs. 2,388, to which must be added Rs. 539 for demarcation of boundaries.

CCLXIX.—Estimated Income and Ex-
penditure for 1863-64.

CCL and CCLI.—Establishment.

250. The Establishment formerly employed under the sanction of Government was as follows:—

1 Surbarakar @ Rs. 50 per mensem.
1 Duffadar @ Rs. 6 per ditto.
18 Chupprassies @ Rs. 4 per ditto.
Being a total charge of Rs. 1,296 during the year.

251. The Forests having been closed since the 1st May, it has become necessary to watch them more strictly, and consequently to employ an additional number of Rangers at an increased charge of Rs. 1,056 during the year.

252. In February 1863, Dr. Brandis, Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, was appointed by the Government of India to visit the Forests in the North Western Provinces, and to suggest any alterations which might appear desirable in the method of managing them. The Government of India directed that any alteration or improvements which might be approved of by the Local Government should be carried out at once. Dr. Brandis has completed his inspection of the Forest Districts, but no report had been received from him up to the close of the year of report.

253. At the commencement of the year it was suggested by this Government that a Special Class should be established at the Roorkee College for the purpose of training Officers and men for the Forest Department. The Government of India approved generally of the scheme, but directed that the opinion of the Officers in charge of the Forests in the North Western Provinces should be obtained, and the propositions be then sent up in a definite shape.

CCLIII.—Forest Class at Roorkee.

SECTION X.

MINING.

254. In March 1862, the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway Company and the Officiating Consulting Engineer to this Government set out from Mirzapore to inspect the Coal beds in Eastern Rewah, discovered by the late Mr. C. B. Taylor, and to examine the country intervening; and on their return the Chief Engineer proposed that a road should be made from Mirzapore to the Coal fields, and that the latter should be worked by the East Indian Railway Company, if satisfactory terms could be arranged with the Rewah Durbar. This proposal was supported by the Chief Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, who suggested that the Government should undertake at once the construction of that portion of the road which lies in British Territory, and should arrange with the Rewah Durbar the terms on which the coal might be worked when he doubted not that private enterprise would soon be forthcoming to work the mines.

255. The Officiating Consulting Engineer reported that it would not be advisable to look to the Coal beds of Eastern Rewah, as permanent sources of supply of fuel to the East Indian Railway in the North Western Provinces, except to a very limited extent. The scarcity of labor, the wretched means of transport, and the distance to market over a hilly road present very serious obstacles to any extensive mining operations. The formation of a Tramway, however, if practicable, from the Coal field to the East Indian Railway at Mirzapore, or to the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway would alter the present conditions materially. It would in a great measure remove those obstacles and enable the coal to be delivered at Allahabad at a price which would under-sell other coals, and might thus render the Coal beds of Eastern Rewah permanent sources of supply.

256. Under present conditions small workings might, he thought, be established with advantage to the East Indian Railway Company at Keryle or at Dudmin, in order to obtain a supply of fuel during the next few years, until the Jubbulpore extension was completed.

257. Private enterprise could not be expected to engage in so small an undertaking, and the East Indian Railway Company would have to make its own arrangements for working these Coal beds.

258. He suggested (1) that a careful test and analysis be made at Allahabad of all known coals which might possibly come to the market of the North Western Provinces.

(2) That the construction of the road from Mirzapore to Rajghat on the Rewah frontier, of the pass over the Kymore range, and of the crossing over the Soane River be undertaken as an imperial work at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000 provided that—

(c) The Rajah of Rewah will engage to construct a good part and the continuation of the above road through the Coal fields towards Rattunpore, so far as may be within his territory, and to maintain it hereafter in good order.

(d) The Rajah of Rewah shall also agree to the terms proposed by the East Indian Railway Company for working the Coal mines, as regards Royalty on coal mined away, lease of mines and land for occupation and protection of life and property, and should also agree to give the land free of cost for any Tramway to connect the mines and East Indian Railway, or extensions which it may be found advisable to construct hereafter. If these conditions be satisfactorily settled then—

(e) That the East Indian Railway Company shall survey the country and select the best line of road, and after approval by Government should proceed at once to construct the entire road in the manner proposed from near Mirzapore to the Ghoput River,

(f) That the East Indian Railway Company shall continue its preliminary investigation of the Coal fields, so as to ascertain the extent of the deposits and select the most favorable plans for working.

(g) That the East Indian Railway Company shall then work the best coal deposit on a small scale temporarily, so as to limit the maximum expenditure on the mines, including first outlay for plant and machinery and all current expenses of establishments, labor for mining and items for working, (but exclusive of cost of transport), to three lakhs of Rupees, during the next five years.

(h) That this expenditure shall be chargeable to the Revenue account of the East Indian Railway and be advanced by Government out of the Revenue receipts at the times and to the extent required.

(i) That there will be no objection to advance the funds for the construction of the road in the Rewah State if the Maharajah be unable or unwilling to do so himself.

(j) That it be left open to private enterprise to undertake at any time the working of these mines, and that special encouragement be given to any Company which may engage to form a connecting Tramway with the East Indian Railway or its extensions.

259. The Government of the North Western Provinces recommended that a grant of Rs. 70,000 should be made for the construction of the British portion of the road from Mirzapore over the Rajghat Pass towards the Rewah Coal mines, on the understanding that the Rajah of Rewah would undertake to construct the remainder of the road through his territory from Burdhee on the Soane southwards, passing by the Coal mines towards Rattunpore, and that he would engage to keep it in good order and abolish all tolls on this road.

CCLIX.—Proposal of the Government,
North Western Provinces.

CCLX to CCLXII.—Resolution of the
Government of India.

260. The Government of India negatived this proposition on the following grounds:—

(5) — That the mines are in foreign territory, and there is no certainty that the Rajah of Rewah will afford reasonable facilities for working the coal.

(6) — That the road would traverse a very difficult country, and that to bring coal sufficient to Mirzapore to effect the Railway demand would require a large development of traffic as to make it almost certain that the Jubbulpore extension will be open before the projected road can give any relief, and when this is the case, coal will probably be brought more cheaply by Rail from the Nerbudda mines to Allahabad than from the Singrowlee mines by road to Mirzapore.

261. The Government of India directed that search should be made in the British districts beyond the Rewah frontier for the continuation of the Singrowlee coal which is known (geologically) to exist there, and ordered that the hills north of the Soane should be examined, with a view to ascertain whether a road could not be made in British territory and at a reasonable cost, to connect the Coal region either with Chunar or Mirzapore.

262. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey expressed a very decided opinion that there was no coal worth working east of the Singrowlee Coal field in the Rewah territory, or between that and the Palamow Coal field.

263. Taking Allahabad as the central or ruling point in this question of the supply of fuel, the distances to Allahabad from the several known Coal fields are as follows :—

CCLXIII and CCLXIV.—Distances of the several Coal Fields from Allahabad.

		Total Miles.	By Rail Road.	By common Road.
Raneegunge,	...	620	620	0
Kurhurbalee,	...	385	305	80
Nerbudda,	...	275	275	17
Singrowlee (Rewah),	...	156	57	93

264. The length of transport for the Raneegunj coals would be almost prohibitory, while the distance even of the Kurhurbalee field would be a serious drawback to the free use of coal; the relative lengths of the other two localities, Singrowlee and Mopani, are such that the establishment of improved communication with the former would for this purpose entirely throw the other out of competition.

265. The Government of Bengal was then asked to supply any information which might be on record with regard to the Coal region which is said to extend from Singrowlee to Palamow, and for some reports which were made in 1856 by Mr. Mayne, Civil Engineer, on the Palamow Coal field. The views of the Government of Bengal were also requested on the question of supplying the East Indian Railway and its extensions from Rajmahal upwards with coal from any central Coal field such as that at Kurhurbalee, Palamow, or Singrowlee, and of constructing a connecting Tramway for this purpose.

CCLXV.—Coal region between Singrowlee and Palamow.

266. Mr. Mayne's report was received, and he recommended that a Tramway should be made to connect the Palamow Colliery with the Soane, but advised that no steps should be taken until it was ascertained beyond doubt what the true facts with regard to this seam are, and what depth of good marketable coal is really available.

CCLXVII.—Analysis of various coals. 267. Specimens of various coals were sent to Doctor Macnamara, the Chemical Examiner to Government in Calcutta, and his analysis gave the following results :—

In 100 Grains.	Barrakur Steam Coal.	Raneegunge Steam Coal.	Kuryle Steam Coal.	Kurhurbalee Steam Coal.	Bhorah Rajmahel Steam Coal.
Moisture,.. ...	2.2	2.6	.4	Traces.	6.0
Volatile gaseous matters, ... }	31.2	34.8	18.1	21.1	6.7
Sulphur,... ...	.41	.85	.7	.41	.69
Coke,	66.6	62.6	86.5	75.9	87.3
Ash,.. ...	24.0	16.0	35.0	15.0	30.0
Fixed Carbon,.. ...	42.6	46.6	51.5	60.9	57.3

268. Experiments were also tried by the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, at Allahabad, to ascertain practically the value of various Coals for locomotive purposes, and he reported that the Kurhurbalee Coal gave by far the most satisfactory results.

CCLXVIII to CCLXX.—Experiments in various Coals at Allahabad.

269. The details of the experiments are shewn in the annexed Table.

Experiment with different dispositions of Coal East India Railway, North Western Provinces, with Passenger Train.

(73)

[N. W. Pro-
vinces.]

Name of Coal.	Date	Time of stoppages			Time of steam being up		Speed.		Average pressure		Coal consumed in		Total amount of		Coal consumed in		Total gallons evaporated		Ashes not consumed		Weather.	Weight of load in		Coal per Ton per mile.	Water evaporated per lb of Coal.	REMARKS.										
		Miles run	No of stoppages	Average time	H M	H M	Minutes per hour included	Minutes per hour when running	lb	Coal consumed in	lb	Coal consumed in	lb	Coal consumed in	lb	Coal consumed in	lb	Coal consumed in	lb	Coal consumed in		Tons	Cwt													
Barrakur Coal	8th May.	60	4	18	1	13	4	0	15	13	23	2	100	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	852	953	1	50	0	495	149	431	The coal was so bad in getting up steam that the 8-tons was obliged to be assisted by a greater part of the way.		
Raneerunj do	12th do.	60	4	11	0	22	2	0	20	25	23	1	100	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	15	6	15	6	2	23	0	979	278	451	
Khyrie do.	16th do.	60	4	8	0	33	2	0	20	23	20	1	100	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	14	01	14	01	2	32	0	933	249	429	
Rajmchal do	18th do.	25	1	13	0	2	0	25	27	27	27	0	70	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	5	4	5	4	4	4	0	182	106	214	Steam could not be maintained with a good and wood had to be returned to
Singrowise do	28th do.	60	4	14	0	29	1	45	2	59	25	30	90	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	16	28	16	28	2	28	0	745	230	495	
Kurhatales do.	6th June	60	4	13	0	15	1	45	23	38	26	36	105	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	17	03	17	03	2	45	0	619	251	572	Weather was equal to 15 per cent extra work.
Nerbodda do	11th do.	123	9	5	1	16	4	0	21	39	27	64	100	0	3	74	0	10	50	0	14	12	25	33	0	31	14	31	14	9	3	0	936	297	514	

270. But these experiments cannot be looked upon as decisive. The different coals were tried on successive days with the morning Passenger Train between Allahabad and Futtehpore, a distance of about 60 miles. The weight of the train, the state of the weather, the force and direction of the wind consequently may have been different in each case, and a single experiment of this kind therefore proves little more than that some of the coals are fit for locomotive purposes while others are not.

SECTION XI.

SURVEYS.

271. A small detached survey party under the supervision of Colonel Vaurenen has been employed in the Rohilkund Division during the year. The following is a detail of the territory surveyed.

CCLXXI to CCLXXVI.—Detail of Territory surveyed.

272. The unsurveyed gaps in the Forest of Kashceepoor, three in number, which were omitted from the original survey of Captain B. Brown and Captain D. C. Vanrenen in 1852-53.

273. The line of new boundary between the districts of Bueilly and Moradabad, and the territory of the Niwab of Rampore extending for sixty miles.

274. 130 Villages in pergunnah Thikoodwara, and 19 villages and 11 blocks of Forest in pergunnah Kashceepoor of the Moradabad district

275. The total area surveyed is 142 square miles in 159 villages, besides the 60 miles of linear boundary work.

276. The re-survey of the remaining portions of the pergunnahs of Thikoodwara and Kashceepoor will be completed during the ensuing working season.

SECTION XII.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

277. The quantity of Tea prepared in the Government Factories during the season

CCLXXVII.—Outturn of Tea prepared was as follows :—
in the Government Factories.

	lbs.	oz.
Kowlaghir Factory (Dehra Dhoon),	18,915	12
Hawal Bagh Factory (Kumaon),	6,241	8
Ayar Toli Factory (Kumaon),	8,175	8
Bhim Tal Factory (Kumaon),	2,251	0
Total lbs.,	35,833	12

278. The Government Plantation of Paoree has been sold for one lac of Rupees.

CCLXXVIII.—Sale of Government Plantation of Paoree.

279. The Plantations have also yielded the following quantities of Tea Seed :—

CCLXXIX.—Tea Seeds.

	Maunds.	Seers.
Kowlaghir,	1,307	0
Hawal Bagh,	970	39
Bhim Tal,	135	0
Ayar Toli,	116	33
Total Maunds,	2,859	32

280. The financial result of the working of the Tea Plantations may thus be stated.

CCLXXX.—Financial result of the working of the Government Plantations.

lbs. 35,833-12 at 1-8 per lb.,	Rs.	53,826	6
Mds. 2,859 of Seed at 20 Rs. per Md.,	Rs.	57,180	0
Total,	Rs.	1,11,006	6
Deduct expense of working the Plantations,	Rs.	65,000	0
Balance,	Rs.	46,006	6
Add value of 7,00,000 Tea Plants, at 3 Rs. per 100, distributed gratis to private Planters, }	Rs.	21,000	0
Total,	Rs.	67,006	6

All the Plantations shew an increase on the outturn of last year, the aggregate amounting to lbs 5,608-7.

281. The demand for Tea, especially among the natives, is greatly on the increase ; lbs 1,300 were purchased by a Cashmeree for export to Bokhara. The Government Commissariat Department received lbs 3,756 of Green Tea. 2,055 Maunds or 77 Tons of seeds, in addition to the 7,00,000 seedlings already mentioned, have been distributed to private Planters. 24 large packages of seeds have also been sent to the Madras Government.

CCLXXXII.—Lands in the Kohistan suited to the culture of Tea.

282. Doctor Jameson estimates roughly the quantity of land in the Kohistan of the North Western Provinces suited for Tea cultivation as follows :—

Dehra Dhoon,	... 1,00,000 Acres.
Western Gurhwal,	... 1,80,000 „
Kumaon,	... 3,50,000 „
	<hr/> 6,30,000 Acres.

Estimating the produce of this at 100 lbs an acre gives an outturn of lbs 63,00,000.

CCLXXXIII.—Lands taken up by private parties for Tea cultivation.

283. The following is an approximate estimate of the lands taken up by private parties in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Dhoon for Tea cultivation.

	Area in Acres included in Plantations.	Areas actually cultivated.	Amount of crop.	Number of laborers employed.
Dehra Dhoon, ...	18,786	2,572	56,540	1,254
East Gurhwal, ...	9,900	514	15,500	696
Kumaon, ...	9,900	1,480	30,850	1,160
Total, ...	38,586	4,596	1,02,890	3,110

284. The objects which the Government had in view in forming their experimental Tea Plantations may now fairly be said to have been attained ; within little more than 10 years the Tea plant has been introduced, and its cultivation so far extended that no fears are entertained of its future progress. The field is occupied by a large amount of capital, and numerous fine plantations have been formed both by Europeans and wealthy intelligent Natives, and the aid of Government is no longer needed to induce private parties to prosecute the cultivation.

285. Dr. Jameson has therefore recommended that at the end of the present season all the Government Tea Plantations in the Kumaon and the Dhoon be sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, a fair upset price being fixed for each. This proposal has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor and sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

CCLXXXIV.—Objects of Government in forming experimental Tea Plantations attained.

CCLXXXV.—Proposal to dispose of the Government Plantations.

CCLXXXVI to CCXCIV.—Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore.

286. The management of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore by Dr. Jameson has been as heretofore most efficient.

287. During the last season the large number of 1,57,068 fruit trees, 38,935 timber and flowering shrubs, and 1,750 packages of seed have been distributed to applicants; of this number 676 parcels of seeds were sent for the use of Soldiers' Gardens.

CCLXXXVII.—Distribution of plants and seeds.

288. Many valuable additions have been made to the Gardens—such as grafted fruit trees, sweet Chesnuts, Hop Sets, Yams, Sweet Potatoes and Kidney Potatoes, all of which were forwarded by the overland route by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India through Dr. Forbes Watson.

CCLXXXVIII.—Additions to the Gardens.

289. Of Cereals some fine samples of wheat and barley have been received.

CCLXXXIX.—Cereals.

290. Of Medicinal Plants four species of Cinchona have been imported from the Government Plantations in the Neilgherries and are now thriving in the Himalayas in two localities in western Gurhwal. The successful introduction of this valuable plant into the western Himalayas must be attended with most important results, as the consumption of their principle, Quinine, is enormous, and is yearly increasing.

CCXC.—Medicinal Plants.

291. The valuable Tallow tree of China, *Stellengia Sebifera*, has been extensively distributed. A useful Tallow is extracted from its seeds and from its leaves a dye is prepared; its timber also is hard and close grained. It flourishes in the Seharunpore district, as also in the Dhoon and in the Kohistan, at altitudes of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

CCXCI.—Tallow tree of China.

292. Large numbers of cuttings of *Morus Multicaulis* and *Morus Sinensis* have been distributed to breeders of silk worms.

CCXCII.—Mulberry Cuttings.

293. A large quantity of acclimated Russian Flax Seeds has been raised in the experimental farm at Seharunpore, and will be distributed to applicants. A proposal by Dr. Jameson to cultivate 20 acres of the experimental flax farm land with some of the finer kinds of American cotton has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor; this will render available for distribution a large supply of good acclimated Cotton seed for which there is at present a great demand.

CCXCIII.—Russian Flax Seeds.

294. 240 lbs of extract and 149 lbs of dried leaves of *Hyoseyamus* have been prepared and forwarded to the Government Medical Storekeepers, to whom also have been sent 1,122 lbs of *Altees Tubers* *Aconitum Heterophyllum*, collected

CCXCIV.—*Hyoseyamus* and *Altees Tubers*.

at altitudes of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in the Himalayas. This valuable plant, second only to Quinine itself in its action on the system, is daily coming more into notice, and is now extensively employed in the treatment of intermiffent and remittent fevers.

295. The population of these Provinces is estimated to be 28,264,888, the details will be found in Appendix No. II. It has been mentioned in the Revenue Section of this Report that arrangements are in contemplation for a new census of these Provinces. The last census was taken on the night of the 31st December 1852.

SECTION XIII.

POST OFFICE.

296. The following Memorandum shews the different modes of conveyance by which the mails were carried on the several roads in the North Western Provinces during the year 1862-63.

Total distance in Miles.

By Runners,..	5,044
On Mail Cart,..	1,155
On Horse-back, ...	170
By Rail, ...	324
By Contractor's Carriage,..	234
Total, ...	6,927

297. The extent to which the District Posts have been employed for the delivery of letters in the interior during the same period is shewn below.

Year.	Number of covers sent to District Post for delivery.	Number of covers returned by District Posts undelivered.	Number of covers posted at District Post Offices.
1861-62,	5,30,587	89,789	2,00,678
1862-63,	5,67,857	90,967	2,35,046

298. A proposal by the Post Master General, North Western Provinces, for the amalgamation of the District with the General Post, which had previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. If sanctioned, the scheme will it is hoped obviate the great inconvenience which is at present felt in consequence of the absence of any efficient agency for the delivery of letters in the interior of districts.

299. During the year under review there have been nine cases of highway robbery of the mail in the districts of Ajmere, Benares, Bijnore, Ghazeepore, Meerut and Seharunpore. In six cases the Criminals were apprehended and punished, and the remaining three cases are still under investigation.

SECTION XIV.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

300. The Telegraph line from Hurdwar to Mussoorie, 50 miles, was constructed, and the Mussoorie Office opened during the Official year 1862-63.

SECTION XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

301. This Church, which has been erected close to the well into which the bodies of many of the residents of Futtelghur murdered in June 1857 were thrown, was commenced in 1861. CCCI.—Memorial Church Futtelghur. During the year 1862-63 the whole of the building was completed with the exception of the spire which for want of funds had not been included in the original design, but was ordered by this Government to be added towards the close of the year. For the adjoining well, a monument designed by Lieutenant Watts, R. E. and approved by the late Lieutenant Governor, is in course of construction.

302. Designs for this building were called for from competitors, of whom five responded. The design selected was that of Mr. W. Granville, Architect, Calcutta, but it was subsequently ascertained that in consequence of error in Estimate the building could not be erected for Rs. 1,20,000, the limit fixed by the Government of India. The Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, has been engaged in communication with Mr. Granville, in modifying the design so as to lower the cost, and estimates are about to be submitted. The foundations of the Church on Mr. Granville's design were laid in during the year, as the modifications referred to, which consist chiefly of substitution of brick-work for stone (ashler) masonry, will not in any way affect the ground plan. The site of the proposed Church is the ground within what formed General Wheeler's Entrenchments. CCCII.—Memorial Church Cawnpore.

303. This building was commenced in 1861-62, to replace the Church destroyed during the mutinies. About half the building was completed in that year, and it has been finished in 1862-63, at a total cost of Rs. 43,019. CCCIII.—Church at Bareilly.

304. This memorial, erected to perpetuate the memory of those who fell at Jhansie at the commencement of the outbreak there in 1857, was begun in 1861-62, from a design by Colonel Cunningham, R. E., late Chief Engineer, North Western Provinces. It has been completed with the exception of the inscriptions which are now being prepared at Agra. CCCIV.—Memorial at Jhansie.

305. The foundation stone of a Presbyterian Church at Allahabad, towards the cost of which Government has contributed Rs. 25,000 was laid by the Lieutenant Governor on the 29th April last. CCCV.—Presbyterian Church at Allahabad.

SECTION XVI.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

306. The Annual Returns of patients in the Lunatic Asylums of Bareilly and Benares shew the following results :—

	Patients remaining on 31st December 1861.	Admitted during 1862.	Total.	SEX.		Cured.	Died.
				Male.	Female.		
Bareilly,	127	120	247	187	60	36	36
Benares,	137	47	184	143	41	41	14

307. The percentage of recoveries to admissions during the year in the Benares Asylum has been at the rate of 93·8 per cent, while in the Bareilly Asylum it has been only 30 per cent. CCCVII.—Percentage of recoveries to admissions. The collected statistics of European and American Asylums give a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 42·09. The Officiating Inspector of Prisons has however pointed out that patients, whose illness has been caused by the use of intoxicating drugs, have hitherto been classed among the ordinary insanes. There can be no doubt that these are more curable than insanes from other causes, and indeed very often recover from the mere deprivation of the drug, and it has therefore been ordered that in future years the returns of such patients shall be kept separate.

308. The mortality in the Benares Asylum amounted to 11·81 per cent on the average number resident, and in the Bareilly Asylum it amounted to 23·45 per cent. Seven out of the 36 deaths at Bareilly however resulted from Cholera, and if these be deducted, the percentage is reduced to 18·7. CCCVIII.—Mortality.

309. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Agra Medical School for the year ending 31st March 1863 :— CCCIX.—Agra Medical School.

“ 1st.—The winter sessions closed on 31st March 1863, and on 1st April the examinations commenced. These including the examinations of the senior class lasted until 15th April.

"2nd.—The results have been better than I anticipated, and much better than last year, when, out of 16 candidates for the Diploma of Native Doctor, I rejected five.

"3rd.—This year the 16 students forming the senior class all gained more than 3-4ths of the total value of the written and oral questions, that amount being the standard entitling the candidate to his Diploma.

"4th.—Of the juniors, I had only to reject two at the examinations, but many who were too stupid to learn had been struck off during the summer and winter sessions of 1862-63.

"5th.—In November 1862 there were only 47 candidates.

Residents of Agra, ... 23

Elsewhere, ... 24

and they were the worst lot that had yet presented themselves.

"6th.—The entrance examination is very simple, in fact more suited to meet the low amount of education possessed by the candidates who usually present themselves, than to the acquirements which boys ought to have when commencing such a scientific study as Medicine.

"7th.—It consists in being able to read and write Oordoo with facility, and in knowing the first four rules of Arithmetic.

"8th.—Of the 47 examined in November 1862, only six could do the simple sums given in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

"9th.—The candidates who presented themselves for examination on the 25th April 1863 numbered 56.

From Agra, 14

Elsewhere, 42

I selected 32 for admission. They all passed in Arithmetic, and are a much superior set to any I have lately had, and among them are 11 Hindoos, three of these being Brahmins.

"10th.—I was so annoyed in November 1862 at the small number of candidates who had come from a distance, also at their low quality, that during the past winter I advertised the advantages of the School for two months in the *Government Gazette* and several Native papers, and the result has been that at the last entrance examination I had 42 candidates from a distance, against 24 in November 1862.

"11th.—The pay of a Native Doctor is so small that there is not sufficient inducement for well educated boys to undergo three years of a difficult study, requiring constant and close attention. Were the pay higher (50 Rs. per mensem instead of 20) I might expect to educate at least 75 per cent, but with the raw material I am obliged to admit, I feel glad if, at the end of three years' curriculum, 20 per cent on admissions gain their Diplomas.

convinced of their usefulness and views their increase with satisfaction ; but they have now grown to sufficient numbers and importance to require some uniform system of supervision. Hitherto, under the rules in force, any small Dispensary that could be established and maintained for one year from local sources has been considered entitled to permanent Government support ; however much the efforts of the residents might relax or the popularity of the building might decline. His Honor is disposed to think that the Government allowance should not be permanent, but regulated by the Local Income received, and the relief dispensed, the best test of the claims of the Institution. With this view the statistics of the existing state of all Branch Dispensaries have been called for, and the result will be referred for the final orders of the Government of India.

312. The Circular on the subject will be found in Appendix No. IV.

SECTION XVII.

VACCINATION.

313. The numbers and results of cases of Vaccination in Rohilkund during the past season, as compared with those of the preceding year, are shewn in the following Table:—

YEAR.	Successful.	Unsuccessful	Doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1861-62, ...	17,761	7,274	2,960	3,859	31,863
1862-63, ...	21,564	7,405	3,551	3,412	35,932

314. It will be apparent that there has been at the same time an increase in operations, and, which is of infinitely greater importance, a higher percentage of successful cases. Dr. Pearson confidently states that belief in the power of vaccination for good is gaining ground in the Native mind, and this is shewn not only by the increased numbers availing themselves of it, but by the fact that it is now no uncommon occurrence for the higher class of educated natives to ask for the services of the Vaccinators for their families, and to remunerate them for their attendance.

315. The following return shews what has been accomplished during the past * year in Kumaon and Gurhwal, as compared with the previous season:—

YEAR.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1861-62, ...	12,907	1,117	692	331	15,377
1862-63, ..	12,004	1,202	700	171	14,377

316. There has been a decrease of 1,000 in the total number of cases, but this is satisfactorily accounted for by the circumstance that in Gurhwal the subjects for vaccination are annually becoming scarcer, there being few now to be found over three years of age who are unprotected.

317. The supplies of Vaccine Virus, distributed from the Kumaon and Gurhwal Depôt during the past season, as compared with the previous year, shew a considerable increase.

YEAR.	Crusts.	Points.	Glasses.	Tubes.	TOTAL.
1861-62, ...	12,488	989	203	2	13,682
1862-63, ...	13,523	1,907	179	1,180	16,789

318. The Vaccine tubes invented by Dr. Husband of Edinburgh have been used extensively and found most efficacious.

CCCXIX and CCCXX.—Vaccine operations in the Agra Division, Allypore and Bhurtpore.

319. The Vaccine operations in the Agra Division, in the District of Allypore and in Bhurtpore are exhibited in the following Table :—

MONTHS.	Agra.	Muttra.	Mynpoore.	Furruckabad.	Allypore.	Bhurtpore.	TOTAL.
November 1862,	236	0	0	0	0	0	236
December 1862,	4,604	488	0	0	0	462	5,554
January 1863,	0	5,839	3,271	0	339	857	10,306
February 1863,	340	897	1,705	519	7,366	823	11,860
March 1863,	168	697	0	1,384	3,858	379	6,486
TOTAL, ...	5,348	7,921	4,976	1,983	11,563	2,521	34,262

320. The total result for 1862-63 is somewhat less than for the previous year, the cause being that comparatively few cases were vaccinated in November and December 1862, owing to the vaccine not taking effect till later in the season than it generally does. The numbers in January, February and March 1863, exceed those of the previous year by 1,550 cases.

321. The average number of successful cases was 67 per cent. These depend in a great measure on the skill and care of the Native Vaccinators, and in order to afford a stimulus to the idle and to encourage the active and zealous of their number, a graduated scale of salary will be introduced at the commencement of next working season.

322. Dr. Christison has also found the capillary tubes for collecting and preserving fluid vaccine most useful; they have been supplied to the Vaccinators in sufficient quantity to enable them to fill tubes for themselves and thus convey the virus from village to village.

SECTION XVIII.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

323. In March 1862, Pandoo Rung Rao, commonly called "Rao Sahib," a Nephew of the Rebel Nana of Bithoor, was captured in the Jummoo Territory by Mr. McNabb, the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote. He was forwarded by the Punjab Government to Cawnpore, where he was put on his trial according to the ordinary course of law, convicted of murder, and executed in August 1862. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was paid by Government to his captors.

324. The encounter of a small body of Police under Lieutenant Thain with a band of Dacoits under the leadership of Dabee Singh, the measures taken in concert with the Gwalior Durbar to hunt up and extirpate the bands of Dacoits who infest Chundeyree, from thence making raids into British Territory, and the subsequent death of Bikramjeet, another Dacoit leader, have already been mentioned in the "Police" Section of this Report. Information has since been received of the death of Dabee Singh, who was shot by the Police while attempting his capture.

325. In consequence of disputes as to the exact boundary line between the Nepal Territory and the Shahjehanpore District, Boundary Commissioners were appointed to demarcate the line of Frontier. This has now been completed, and masonry pillars have been erected along the greater part of the boundary line to obviate all uncertainty for the future.

326. A detail of the important lines of road under construction during the year will be found in the "Public Works" Section of this Report.

327. The following information regarding Native Presses, established in the North Western Provinces, is derived from a Report furnished by the Director of Public Instruction :—

328. The total number of Newspapers printed at Native Presses and in circulation at the beginning of the year was fourteen, and during the year this number has increased to twenty-three. Of these 17 are in the Oordoo language, four in Hindec, one in English, and one in Oordoo and Hindec.

329. The following is a Catalogue of the works published during the year :—

CCCXXIX to CCCXXX.—Works published.

SUBJECT.	Oordoo.	Hindi.	Oordoo or Persian and Hindi.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	TOTAL.
1 Religion, ...	24	42	0	4	15	28	113
2 Education, ...	13	8	3	73	11	3	111
3 Law, ...	27	3	3	0	0	1	34
4 Medicine, ...	3	2	0	3	2	4	14
5 Love Romances, ...	9	3	0	2	0	0	14
6 Poetry, ...	17	9	0	7	0	1	34
7 Miscellaneous, ...	46	64	3	4	0	14	131
TOTAL, ...	139	131	9	93	28	51	451

330. Of the 113 books on religion, the largest number are reprints of sacred books in the Sanscrit and Hindee languages, chiefly at Benares. The Law books, 34 in number, are chiefly reprints of the Acts of Government. The medical works are also reprints. It is remarkable that of the whole general Catalogue of 451 books, 15 only are new works, and seven of these are on Educational subjects.

331. The number of Presses from which these works have issued are 67, and, so far as Mr. Kempson has been able to ascertain, the number of authors is 174, 69 being Hindoos and 85 Mahomedans.

332. The Reports received from the Commissioners of Divisions show that the experiment of appointing influential European and Native Gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates has proved very successful so far as it has gone. The Courts of these Gentlemen are generally popular, and their decisions appear to have given satisfaction.

333. It is in contemplation to extend the system by appointing some of the leading Native Gentlemen in the large cities of these Provinces to be Honorary Magistrates for the trial of minor offences occurring within the Municipal limits.

SECTION XIX.

FINANCIAL.

331. The following Statement exhibits the General Financial results of the year
CCCCXXIV.—Financial results of the as compared with the two preceding years and
year. with the Estimate as entered in the Budget
Statements for 1863-64 :—

	RECEIPTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Budget Estimate 1862-63.	Actual 1862-63.	REMARKS.
	1. Land Revenue proper,	4,17,00,744	4,35,07,939	3,08,72,800	3,89,71,888	Decrease owing to falling off in anticipatory collections on account of 1863-64, the balances of former year, and the separation of Miscellaneous Revenue from this head.
I.	Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkaree.	0	3,16,589	1,27,191	17,13,235	Increase is nominal owing to difference of classification as above stated
	2. Miscellaneous Revenue,					
	3. Sayer,	1,90,039	1,11,637	4,71,570	1,61,050	Forest Revenue included in Estimate, but not in Actuals
	4. Abkaree, ..	26,21,857	24,75,019	22,56,090	26,85,492	
		1,45,76,240	1,64,42,111	1,27,27,660	4,35,32,266	
II.	ASSESSED TAXES.					
	1. Income Tax, ...	16,33,660	31,73,831	28,17,170	28,71,772	Decrease owing to abolition of 2 per cent duty from August 1862
III.	CUSTOMS.					
	2. Land Customs, ...	3,08,633	5,80,705	3,59,137	5,27,952	Increase over Estimate supposed to have been occasioned by the briskness of the Cotton Trade
IV.	Salt, ..	53,14,135	53,10,188	53,81,300	43,67,217	Decrease ascribed to the illicit manufacture of Salt in Oude, and the influence of the Cotton Trade upon the supply of carriage.
VI.	Stamps, ...	20,31,711	21,57,622	22,00,000	20,59,757	Decrease owing to the unusually large receipts of the former year caused by misapprehension as to the period of introduction of the Law of Limitation.
X.	Law and Justice, ...	5,53,867	3,71,820	3,33,276	3,76,123	
XI.	Police, ..	1,72,314	4,13,176	1,69,721	4,99,160	
XIII.	Public Works, .	8,31,054	14,76,112	8,25,000	18,15,236	This increase is attributable to the receipts collected from Bridges connecting Imperial Lines of road having been transferred from the Revenue to the Public Works Department.
XV.	Miscellaneous, .	9,61,362	23,06,737	7,00,000	10,91,987	
XVI.	Interest, ...	10,219	48,372	5,000	540	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	5,64,60,188	6,25,81,079	5,55,18,567	5,71,65,040	

	DISBURSEMENTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Budget Estimate 1862-63.	Actual 1862-63.	REMARKS.
A.	Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks, ...	4,691	2,47,877	2,85,450	1,46,783	Decrease owing to unusually large re-funds in the previous year on account Land Revenue and Stamp duty in Kazeonarah Cases.
B. I.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. I.—REVENUE DE-PARTMENT.					
	1. Land Revenue, ...	48,22,487	32,55,190	41,74,305	35,10,705	Charges for printing and contingencies much greater in this than in the previous year.
	II.—ASSESSED TAXES.					
	1. Income Tax,* ...	1,42,884	1,29,598	55,996	48,901	* Large reduction of Establishment effected in 1862-63, in consequence of abolition of 2 per cent duty.
	III.—Customs, ...	7,18,361	5,70,236	6,67,831	49,736	
	IV.—Salt, ...	61,126	57,924	1,30,382	5,75,641	
	VI.—Stamps, ...				86,566	
II.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	12,86,203	7,16,971	10,42,354	7,46,993	
III.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, ...	2,58,527	1,31,910	41,836	43,826	
IV.	Miscellaneous,† ...	20,006	2,737	5,186	3,639	† Decrease owing to a difference of classification.
V.	Contingencies Special and Temporary, ...	0	53	0	0	
	TOTAL, B., ...	68,10,174	48,64,619	61,20,890	60,66,017	
E.†	Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience, ...	0	30,53,513	1,22,000	27,75,589	† The previous year's charge includes the one per cent Income Tax allotment. No intimation of allotment for 1862-63 having been received, the charge could not be entered.
F. I.	CIVIL SERVICES. Civil Buildings, ...	62,26,665	3,30,307	0	8,36,866	Taken from Public Works accounts furnished by Controller. Not estimated for in the District Budgets.
II.	Salaries and Expenses of Public Department, ...	13,60,399	12,65,997	14,56,389	10,56,300	Decrease owing to large reductions in the Establishment of the Government Press in 1862-63.
III.	Law and Justice, ...	38,65,908	29,89,149	34,13,338	29,57,633	
IV.	Police, ...	56,20,111	34,14,705	34,98,882	35,31,093	
V.‡	Education, Science, and Arts, ...	6,49,029	4,95,413	7,10,048	5,86,148	‡ Increase nominal owing to the cost of the Thomason College of Engineering having been exhibited under Public Works Remittances in 1861-62, and the charge shown in the Public Works Accounts.
VI.	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services, ...	7,106	9,546	9,350	9,374	
VII.	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c., ...	2,65,905	3,87,384	4,11,500	4,59,677	
IX.	Miscellaneous, ...	4,99,177	2,06,699	2,45,100	1,66,129	
X.	Civil Contingencies, ...	60,89,139	1,56,187	3,02,864	2,32,546	
G.	Interest. 2.—On Local Loans, ...	8,229	6,642	10,000	7,318	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	3,14,06,893	1,74,27,938	1,65,85,311	1,78,33,493	

335. The apparent decrease under Land Revenue arises principally from a change in the system of crediting collections by which they are shown in the years in which they are received instead of in that for which they may have been paid in advance, but there is an actual decrease of about four lacs on account of cessions to Scindia and the Nawab of Rampoor.

336. The cause of decrease under Income Tax, Salt and Stamps has already been explained. In the Disbursements the salutary effects of the combined action of the Budget system and of the efforts of the late Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Edmonstone, to reduce expenditure, are very apparent under F. II. "Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments."

337. The increase under Police is due to the more complete introduction of the new system.

338. The total net result is a surplus of 3,93,31,547 as compared with 4,51,56,141 in 1861-62, and 2,50,53,355 in 1860-61.

It should be added, however, that in the figures for 1860-61 are included the Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories since transferred to the Central Provinces.

SECTION XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

339. A "Wards' Institution" for the education of Native Minors in these Pro-
 CCCXXIX.—Establishment of a vinces has lately been established at Benares. A
 "Wards' Institution." copy of the Rules which have been prescribed for
 the management of the Institution will be found in Appendix No. V.

340. The operations of the Government Press
 CCCXLI.—Working of the Government Press, Allahabad. at Allahabad during 1862-63 may be briefly stated
 as follows:—

The total Receipts amounted to	Rs.	2,78,349	8	14
And the total Expenditure to	„	2,34,081	5	10
Leaving a Balance or Profit of	„	43,108	3	1

341. The total assets of the Press were Rs. 5,73,585-14-11, and the liabilities only
 CCCXLI.—Assets and Liabilities. Rs. 26,111-9-9; after deducting all liabilities there-
 from, there remained at credit either in material,
 plant or cash Rs. 5,47,474-5-2.

342. The amount of work turned out during the year is shewn in the following
 CCCXLII.—Amount of work per- detail—In the Typographic and Lithographic De-
 formed. partments printing equal to 12,096,609 pages of
 Foolscap folio has been executed, and 67,005 envelopes have been printed and made up.
 In the Foundry 21,258 lbs of Type have been cast, and 1,138 Stamps, Seals, &c., have
 been manufactured and engraved. In the Bindery 12,21,915 sheets have been pressed;
 79,984 books stitched; and 2,162 books bound.

For the Educational Department also 78,750 copies of various Works and Maps
 have been issued.

343. Since the 1st May a reduction of one Rupee per page in the rates of printing
 CCCXLIII.—Reduction in printing rates. has been made, and arrangements are in progress for
 the direct importation of all raw materials required,
 by which a considerable saving will be effected.

R. SIMSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX I
TO
SECTION III.—POLICE.

DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to the Army.	Offences against Public tran- quility, Chapter VIII.	Offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI.	Offences against Government Coin and Stamps.	Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c., Chapter XIV.		
MEERUT.	{	Meerut, ...	1	0	5	1	31		
		Allygurh, ...	1	1	4	0	89		
		Seharunpore, ...	1	1	3	0	2		
		Moozuffernugger, ...	0	4	10	2	7		
		Boolundshuhur, ...	2	0	12	8	99		
		Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	0	0	4	0		
		Total, ...	5	15	34	15	228		
AGRA.	{	Agra, ...	0	5	1	3	4		
		Muttra, ...	1	1	3	1	8		
		Furruckabad, ...	0	5	11	1	3		
		Mynpoorie, ...	0	2	0	1	89		
		Etawah, ...	1	2	7	2	60		
		Etah, ...	2	5	6	0	0		
		Total, ...	4	20	28	8	159		
ROHILCUND.	{	Bareilly, ...	1	8	10	3	3		
		Bijnour, ...	1	0	4	0	0		
		Moradabad, ...	1	5	19	1	30		
		Budaon, ...	3	1	17	1	3		
		Shahjehanpore, ...	2	13	6	5	61		
		Total, ...	8	27	56	10	97		
		ALLAHABAD.	{	Allahabad, ...	0	3	1	1	390
Cawnpore, ...	6			0	8	8	332		
Futtehpore, ...	1			2	19	6	431		
Banda, ...	2			8	6	2	6		
Total, ...	9			13	34	17	1,159		
BENARES.	{			Benares, ...	4	3	11	19	40
				Goruckpore, ...	0	4	10	1	12
		Azimgurh, ...	1	10	7	0	1		
		Jounpore, ...	2	1	13	3	23		
		Mirzapore, ...	0	5	0	0	2		
		Ghazeepore, ...	2	0	29	3	10		
		Total, ...	9	23	70	26	88		
AJMER.	{	Jhansie, ...	0	0	0	2	5		
		Jaloun, ...	0	4	0	4	6		
		Humeerpore, ...	0	0	1	2	0		
		Lullutpore, ...	0	0	0	0	0		
		Total, ...	0	4	1	8	11		
		Ajmere, ...	1	27	2	5	35		
		Total, ...	1	27	2	5	35		
GRAND TOTAL, ...			36	129	225	89	1,777		

nizable.

OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.					OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				Attempts.
Murders.	Other offences affecting life.	Hurt by administering Stupefying Drugs.	Rapes and Unnatural Offences.	Miscellaneous.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-Trepass.	Theft.	Other Offences.	
10	21	1	10	6	6	307	1,067	38	144
7	11	3	7	21	5	534	1,053	27	23
3	9	1	3	10	10	295	646	21	60
7	7	1	0	20	7	190	366	82	1
9	7	1	4	28	10	325	388	75	63
2	3	0	3	1	0	36	221	11	0
38	58	7	27	86	38	1,687	4,241	249	291
18	13	7	10	57	22	831	1,369	32	104
5	9	2	3	17	4	202	224	20	34
13	15	0	10	99	17	571	676	183	196
5	12	0	1	26	9	187	399	13	135
6	10	1	4	36	2	238	270	32	117
14	5	1	4	12	11	333	517	17	458
61	64	11	32	247	65	2,362	3,455	297	1,044
10	36	0	7	37	3	306	1,105	18	688
6	3	0	3	4	4	369	533	80	81
11	20	2	8	52	6	282	1,192	89	26
11	12	1	10	69	9	389	1,177	56	232
9	19	0	10	51	5	390	919	29	323
47	90	3	38	213	27	1,736	4,926	267	1,350
10	27	1	3	17	5	138	414	13	14
19	12	7	7	33	29	235	633	23	234
6	15	1	10	50	15	352	214	68	94
5	16	0	8	59	5	114	320	111	63
40	70	9	28	159	54	839	1,581	215	405
9	30	3	7	79	3	275	629	145	16
10	22	1	1	36	5	186	538	38	17
8	19	0	3	31	11	473	560	35	46
7	60	2	8	31	5	501	557	10	0
7	49	1	3	22	7	194	294	14	5
6	13	6	1	29	17	645	502	96	20
47	193	13	23	228	48	2,274	3,080	338	104
4	17	1	1	11	3	34	212	2	10
8	20	0	5	6	4	72	286	11	18
6	19	3	6	10	3	118	223	10	14
2	12	0	0	3	14	42	273	7	16
20	68	4	12	30	24	266	994	30	58
6	21	4	2	48	33	78	528	51	21
6	21	4	2	48	33	78	528	51	21
259	564	51	162	1,011	289	9,242	18,805	1,447	3,273

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Offences against State and relating to Coins, Chapters 6 and 7 of Act V.	Offences against Public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences relating to Public Servants, Chapter IX., Contempt, &c., Chapter X.	Offences against Public Justice.	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	0	2	28	58	8
	Allypore, ...	1	3	42	53	3
	Seharunpore, ...	0	1	28	15	2
	Moozuffernugger, ...	0	2	43	33	4
	Boolundshuhur, ...	17	1	66	32	6
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	0	2	2	0
	Total, ...	18	9	209	193	23
AGRA.	Agra, ...	1	26	51	66	10
	Muttra, ...	0	0	10	9	8
	Farruckabad, ...	0	7	47	58	9
	Mynpoorie, ...	3	2	18	25	6
	Etawah, ...	0	2	95	24	8
	Etah, ...	0	1	11	15	1
	Total, ...	4	38	232	197	42
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	0	15	86	57	3
	Bijnour, ...	0	5	32	34	2
	Moradabad, ...	0	1	62	41	6
	Budaon, ...	0	11	19	51	0
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	16	110	98	9
	Total, ...	1	48	309	281	20
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	0	14	57	67	22
	Cawnpore, ...	1	17	18	27	5
	Futtehpore, ...	2	90	26	12	5
	Banda, ...	0	10	33	19	6
	Total, ...	3	131	134	125	38
BENARES.	Benares, ...	0	27	143	87	9
	Goruckpore, ...	0	5	104	82	0
	Azimghurh, ...	0	0	44	30	2
	Jounpore, ...	0	21	52	43	9
	Mirzapore, ...	0	14	28	45	7
	Ghazeepore, ...	0	10	139	69	41
	Total, ...	0	77	510	356	68
AJMERE.	Jhansie, ...	0	18	13	8	3
	Jaloun, ...	0	3	11	9	25
	Humeerpore, ...	0	4	4	14	1
	Lullutpore, ...	0	1	13	9	7
	Total, ...	0	26	41	40	36
	Ajmere, ...	1	9	68	22	35
	Total, ...	1	9	68	22	35
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	27	338	1,503	1,214	262

Cognizable.

Offences affecting public health, safe- ty, &c., Chapter XIV.	OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON.		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				Total Offences, Part II.
	Other Offen- ces affect- ing life.	Miscellane- ous.	Extortion.	Other Offen- ces.	Forgery.	Miscellane- ous.	
23	0	167	5	43	3	152	489
112	0	414	18	190	5	112	953
51	1	215	1	30	1	102	537
7	1	53	4	31	1	56	235
4	1	53	0	55	2	48	285
55	0	173	4	20	1	37	294
252	3	1,075	32	369	13	597	2,793
66	0	439	9	112	1	127	908
8	0	212	2	24	2	104	379
7	1	370	12	63	13	252	834
19	0	196	0	20	0	107	396
10	0	83	6	20	1	39	288
8	0	166	0	5	2	66	275
118	1	1,466	29	244	19	695	3,085
50	0	93	3	131	7	109	551
1	1	42	3	15	1	74	210
10	2	676	102	308	8	1,046	2,352
2	0	191	16	32	5	108	525
46	5	249	4	189	6	53	786
109	8	1,251	128	765	27	1,480	4,427
439	2	971	40	106	7	475	2,200
18	3	251	26	48	4	145	563
0	0	168	21	20	1	61	415
6	1	167	2	34	1	172	451
463	6	1,557	89	217	13	853	3,629
17	5	387	0	122	4	142	943
36	4	251	7	39	3	34	565
3	0	169	0	31	9	69	357
6	10	226	0	25	7	155	554
2	5	1,183	10	52	4	104	1,454
6	0	372	0	24	8	93	762
70	24	2,588	17	293	35	597	4,635
25	2	95	7	49	2	30	252
11	0	61	3	17	1	21	162
11	3	86	2	16	0	51	192
2	6	42	2	5	12	20	119
49	11	284	14	87	15	122	725
8	3	195	14	50	8	84	497
8	3	195	14	50	8	84	497
1,069	56	8,416	323	2,025	130	4,428	19,791

No. III.—Comparative Return of years 1861 and 1862 of Murders of

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Murders.		Dacoities and Robberies.		Burglaries.		Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.	
		1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	26	10	13	6	568	307	1,691	1,067
	Allypore, ...	11	7	9	5	755	534	1,108	1,053
	Seharunpore, ...	8	3	4	10	314	295	840	646
	Moozuffernugger, ...	7	7	3	7	138	190	470	366
	Booldunshuhur, ...	8	9	14	10	544	325	1,406	888
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	2	0	0	15	36	57	221
	Total, ...	60	38	43	38	2,334	1,687	5,572	4,241
AGRA.	Agra, ...	11	18	17	22	663	831	1,393	1,369
	Muttra, ...	7	5	7	4	217	202	400	224
	Futtehgurh, ...	17	13	4	17	417	571	461	676
	Mynpoorie, ...	8	5	8	9	256	187	458	399
	Etawah, ...	10	6	2	2	81	238	347	270
	Etah A., ...	12	14	14	11	288	333	698	517
	Total, ...	65	61	52	65	1,922	2,362	3,757	3,455
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	13	10	1	3	702	306	1,640	1,105
	Bijnour, ...	1	6	9	4	450	369	757	533
	Moradabad, ...	8	11	1	6	409	282	1,743	1,192
	Budaon, ...	9	11	8	9	375	389	1,694	1,177
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8	9	0	5	562	390	617	919
	Total, ...	39	47	19	27	2,498	1,736	6,451	4,926
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	5	10	2	5	95	138	331	414
	Cawnpore, ...	16	19	18	29	449	235	653	638
	Futtehpore, ...	10	6	7	15	186	352	242	214
	Banda, ...	4	5	5	5	124	114	309	0
	Total, ...	35	40	32	54	854	839	1,535	1,581
BENARES.	Benares, ...	5	9	2	3	225	275	630	629
	Gonda, ...	2	10	5	5	403	185	801	538
	Azimghurh, ...	2	8	9	11	520	473	595	560
	Jounpore, ...	9	7	3	5	277	501	261	557
	Mirzapore, ...	7	7	5	7	44	194	176	294
	Ghazeeppore, ...	5	6	16	17	403	646	444	502
	Total, ...	30	47	40	48	1,872	2,274	2,907	3,030
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	4	4	13	3	30	34	278	212
	Humeerpore, ...	9	6	3	3	51	118	131	223
	Jaloun, ...	5	8	2	4	63	72	102	236
	Lullutpore, ...	0	2	24	14	44	42	298	273
	Total, ...	18	20	42	24	188	266	809	994
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	9	6	52	33	112	78	904	528
	Total, ...	9	6	52	33	112	78	904	528
GRAND TOTAL, ...		256	259	280	289	9,780	9,269	21,935	18,805

Offences against Property, and of Property stolen and recovered.

Robberies by Administering Poison.		VALUE OF PROPERTY				REMARKS.
		Stolen.		Recovered.		
1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	
2	1	79,664	36,923	20,124	13,073	
3	3	29,450	23,731	4,183	3,832	
0	1	31,669	31,190	10,672	7,431	
1	1	32,119	18,538	15,111	5,906	
0	1	1,39,003	22,101	8,284	30,928	
0	0	744	8,368	76	3,001	
6	7	3,12,649	1,35,851	58,450	64,171	
0	7	62,797	57,063	7,682	7,767	A.—The Returns for 1861 are taken from State- ment No. II of the year 1862, as no Returns were received or print- ed for 1861.
2	2	17,869	18,810	4,144	4,056	
0	0	29,254	25,132	13,524	4,627	
1	0	20,072	10,805	4,270	3,061	
2	1	9,124	12,989	2,988	2,216	
0	1	14,043	13,291	3,236	7,843	
5	11	1,54,059	1,38,090	35,894	29,570	
1	0	35,362	56,234	5,191	32,344	
1	0	28,196	15,780	4,301	3,160	
0	2	36,653	25,609	1,255	5,855	
1	1	17,571	17,572	9,355	8,690	
0	0	22,201	28,742	4,950	3,288	
3	3	1,39,986	1,43,937	25,052	53,386	
1	1	14,463	41,644	3,063	8,164	
2	7	30,726	19,073	8,122	4,641	
2	1	4,534	9,565	753	611	
0	0	8,333	13,403	2,638	3,708	
5	9	58,056	83,685	14,576	17,124	
2	3	46,901	50,366	16,984	8,284	
4	1	43,406	20,512	12,777	8,683	
0	0	16,784	20,365	4,359	4,407	
0	2	2,593	17,027	1,118	2,098	
3	1	37,725	18,433	9,521	6,590	
0	6	38,208	29,276	4,922	5,483	
9	13	1,85,617	1,55,979	49,681	35,545	
0	1	10,853	15,546	1,807	6,626	
1	3	6,807	7,750	3,493	1,370	
0	0	4,016	18,245	567	8,811	
0	0	4,318	7,307	488	1,342	
1	4	25,994	48,848	6,355	18,140	
2	4	51,622	61,756	2,074	7,692	
2	4	51,622	61,756	2,074	7,692	
31	51	9,27,983	7,68,146	1,92,082	2,25,637	

No. IV.—Return of Area and Population, and average of Crime, and loss of Property

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Average Population per mile.	Total number of persons con- cerned in of- fences under Part I.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	2,200	1,135,072	516	1,959
	Moozuffernugger, ...	1,616	672,861	409	1,054
	Boolandshuhur, ...	1,824	778,342	427	2,275
	Seharunpore, ...	2,162	801,325	371	1,297
	Allypore, ...	2,153	1,134,565	527	2,166
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	673	32,083	47	319
	Total, ...	10,658	4,554,248	427	9,070
AGRA.	Agra, ...	1,865	1,001,961	537	3,009
	Muttra, ...	1,613	862,000	534	880
	Mynpoorie, ...	2,020	832,711	412	1,267
	Futtehgurh, ...	2,123	1,064,607	401	2,467
	Etawah, ...	1,677	610,965	364	1,115
	Etah, ...	1,468	577,677	393	1,761
	Total, ...	10,766	4,950,833	460	10,499
ROHILCUND.	Barilly, ...	3,119	1,378,208	442	2,597
	Bijnore, ...	1,900	695,521	366	1,337
	Budaon, ...	2,402	1,019,161	424	2,716
	Moradabad, ...	2,699	1,138,461	422	2,190
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,308	986,096	427	2,304
	Total, ...	12,428	5,217,507	419	11,144
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	2,788	1,379,788	494	2,169
	Cawnpore, ...	2,348	1,174,556	500	2,301
	Futtehpore, ...	1,583	679,787	429	1,508
	Banda, ...	3,010	743,572	270	1,310
	Total, ...	9,729	3,978,003	409	7,368
BENARES.	Benares, ...	996	851,757	855	1,970
	Mirzapore, ...	5,152	1,104,315	216	916
	Jounpore, ...	1,552	1,143,749	737	1,695
	Ghazeeepore, ...	2,181	1,506,324	732	2,310
	Azimghurh, ...	2,516	1,653,251	657	1,611
	Gorakhpore, ...	7,310	3,087,871	421	2,310
	Total, ...	19,737	9,437,270	478	10,812
JHANSI.	Jhansie, ...	1,784	350,000	203	426
	Jaloun, ...	2,313	210,297	106	775
	Humeerpore, ...	2,680	415,218	155	582
	Lallutpore,* ...	1,600	100,000	62	713
	Total, ...	8,377	1,111,515	133	2,496
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	2,660	362,883	136	1,538
	Total, ...	2,660	362,883	136	1,538
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	74,355	29,612,259	398	52,927

* Estimated—Returns of Area and Population not being attainable.

on Population and Area, showing Police Work in prevention of Crime.

Ratio of one Criminal to			Total Value of Property		Net loss by Crime.	Average loss per head of Population.		
Population.	Area.		Stolen.	Recovered.		Population.		
	M.	F.				Rs.	As.	P.
579	1	1	30,923	18,073	28,550	0	0	4
638	1	4	13,539	5,907	7,681	0	0	1½
342	0	6½	22,091	8,328	13,763	0	0	34
618	1	5	81,170	7,431	23,739	0	0	54
524	1	0	23,731	3,832	19,899	0	0	3½
102	2	1	8,368	3,001	5,367	0	2	8
502	1	1½	1,35,421	41,572	94,249	0	0	34
333	0	4½	57,063	7,767	19,296	0	0	9½
907	1	7	15,810	* 1,056	11,751	0	0	3½
657	1	5	10,905	3,061	7,714	0	0	1½
431	0	7	25,132	4,627	20,505	0	0	3½
543	1	4	12,089	2,216	10,773	0	0	34
328	0	6½	13,291	7,318	5,118	0	0	1½
471	1	0	1,38,090	29,570	1,08,520	0	0	4
535	1	1½	56,234	32,351	23,850	0	0	34
520	1	2	15,750	3,169	12,611	0	0	3½
376	0	7	17,572	8,690	8,562	0	0	14
520	1	2	25,609	5,555	19,754	0	0	3½
450	1	0	29,712	3,288	25,454	0	0	5
468	1	1	1,43,937	53,386	90,551	0	0	34
636	1	2	41,614	9,164	33,450	0	0	44
510	1	0	19,073	4,611	14,432	0	0	24
428	1	0	9,565	611	8,954	0	0	2½
568	2	6	13,103	3,708	9,695	0	0	2½
539	1	2½	53,655	17,124	66,561	0	0	3
132	0	4	50,366	8,254	42,082	0	0	7½
1,205	5	5	15,133	6,590	11,543	0	0	2
675	0	7½	17,027	2,098	14,929	0	0	24
691	0	7½	29,176	5,133	23,893	0	0	2½
1,026	1	4	20,365	4,107	15,955	0	0	1½
1,312	3	1	20,512	8,683	11,829	0	0	0½
873	1	6½	1,56,079	35,515	1,20,534	0	0	2
821	1	0	15,346	6,626	8,920	0	0	5
317	3	0	15,245	8,511	9,114	0	0	7½
713	4	5	7,750	1,370	6,380	0	0	2½
139	2	2	7,307	1,312	5,965	0	0	11
115	3	2½	18,948	19,119	30,699	0	0	5½
236	1	5	61,756	7,692	54,061	0	2	4½
236	1	5	61,756	7,692	54,061	0	2	4½
559	1	3	7,68,216	2,03,035	5,65,178	0	0	3½

No. V.—Return showing Police Work in the detection

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES.			PER			
		Total number of offences in Part I.	Total number in which no arrest made.	In which arrest made.	Total number supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1,650	1,153	503	1,050	842	859	324
	Allypore, ...	1,786	1,332	454	2,166	649	659	214
	Saharunpore, ...	1,065	750	306	1,297	483	483	187
	Moozuffernugger, ...	704	472	232	1,054	500	504	180
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,540	1,082	458	2,275	1,086	1,083	324
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	291	175	106	319	133	133	45
	Total, ...	7,032	4,973	2,059	9,070	3,698	3,721	1,274
AGRA.	Agra, ...	2,476	1,656	820	3,009	1,168	1,053	343
	Muttra, ...	520	296	223	890	459	448	179
	Farruckabad, ...	1,800	1,092	708	2,467	810	1,276	575
	Mynpoorie, ...	879	570	309	1,267	655	685	131
	Etawah, ...	788	500	279	1,115	524	533	164
	Etah, ...	1,385	1,009	286	1,761	513	515	187
	Total, ...	7,857	5,222	2,635	10,499	4,159	4,460	1,619
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	2,239	1,735	405	2,597	826	819	254
	Bijnour, ...	1,088	915	173	1,337	320	448	207
	Moradabad, ...	1,716	1,250	496	2,190	1,034	1,077	455
	Budaon, ...	1,990	1,520	470	2,710	835	853	366
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,512	1,310	490	2,304	929	915	302
	Total, ...	8,506	6,766	2,130	11,144	3,944	4,112	1,584
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	1,037	206	831	2,168	1,800	1,798	563
	Cawnpore, ...	1,546	761	825	2,301	1,231	1,107	292
	Futtahpore, ...	1,255	601	654	1,588	974	1,070	271
	Banda, ...	725	276	449	1,288	1,048	1,268	692
	Total, ...	4,633	1,814	2,789	7,345	5,053	5,243	1,518
BENARES.	Benares, ...	1,273	326	947	1,979	1,023	1,671	810
	Goruckpore, ...	851	402	479	1,292	868	884	302
	Azimghurh, ...	1,205	828	377	1,611	707	704	253
	Jounpore, ...	1,234	711	520	1,695	811	819	329
	Mirzapore, ...	603	265	335	916	599	611	171
	Ghazeeppore, ...	1,379	770	609	2,310	1,080	1,305	517
	Total, ...	6,575	3,305	3,267	9,803	5,093	5,994	2,115
AJMERE.	Jhansie, ...	302	154	148	426	253	253	102
	Jaloun, ...	414	254	190	755	251	253	95
	Humeerpore, ...	415	234	179	552	321	321	152
	Lallutpore, ...	369	269	100	713	172	179	77
	Total, ...	1,533	916	617	2,476	1,027	1,006	459
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	862	282	580	1,538	1,125	1,125	436
	Total, ...	862	282	580	1,538	1,125	1,125	436
GRAND TOTAL, ...		37,398	23,311	11,077	51,575	24,094	25,691	9,608

and prosecution of Crimes during 1862.

PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		REMARKS.
Convicted or committed.	Died, transfer- red or escaped.	Under trial.	Value of Prop- erty stolen.	Value of prop- erty recovered.	
503	15	17	36,023	13,073	A.—The value of property recovered during the year is Rs. 30,923; of this sum Rs. 22,600 were part of Robbery effected in 1861, which I have excluded from computation in this Statement.
417	5	23	23,731	3,832	
256	9	1	31,190	7,431	
205	11	15	13,538	5,906	
731	3	25	22,101	A 8,328	
75	4	6	8,868	3,001	
2,313	17	87	1,35,851	41,571	
614	12	44	57,063	7,767	
219	8	12	18,810	4,056	
675	3	23	25,132	4,627	
480	5	19	10,505	3,061	
329	10	30	12,089	2,216	
292	18	18	13,201	7,543	
2,639	56	146	1,38,090	29,570	
546	20	29	56,234	32,384	
229	10	2	15,780	3,169	
553	34	35	25,609	5,855	
448	20	19	17,572	8,690	
554	16	43	28,742	3,288	
2,330	100	128	1,43,937	53,386	
1,172	13	50	41,614	8,164	
808	2	5	19,073	4,611	
756	6	37	9,565	611	
531	26	19	13,403	3,708	
3,267	47	111	83,685	17,124	
803	36	16	50,366	8,284	
511	13	53	20,512	8,683	
428	6	17	20,365	4,107	
449	3	38	17,027	2,098	
422	0	18	15,433	6,590	
717	13	28	20,276	5,183	
3,330	71	175	1,55,979	35,545	
142	4	5	15,546	6,626	
139	8	8	13,245	8,811	
122	5	12	7,750	1,370	
93	6	3	7,307	1,312	
406	23	23	18,818	18,119	
647	3	39	61,756	7,692	
647	3	39	61,756	7,692	
				2,03,037	
				22,600*	* See remark above.
15,022	347	714	7,08,116	2,25,637	

No. VI.—Return of Murders and Offences against Property, and

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	MURDERS.						DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES.							
		Cases.		Persons.				Cases.		Persons.					
		Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	10	9	29	27	35	23	12	6	3	27	8	8	1	5
	Allypore, ...	7	6	3	12	24	4	20	5	4	29	26	26	15	11
	Saharunpore, ...	3	3	6	6	6	1	5	10	6	54	29	29	28	1
	Moozuffernugger, ...	7	7	19	21	21	9	12	7	3	37	9	9	7	2
	Boohundshuhur, ...	9	7	20	22	41	20	21	10	5	40	13	13	6	6
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total, ...	38	34	81	92	131	58	76	38	21	193	85	85	57	25
AGRA.	Agra, ...	18	13	35	28	28	8	13	22	8	124	42	30	3	22
	Muttra, ...	5	3	11	11	9	4	4	4	3	36	32	30	17	12
	Furruckabad, ...	13	11	34	32	39	18	21	17	13	154	8	28	16	11
	Mynpoorie, ...	5	4	5	4	4	0	3	9	4	39	16	16	6	10
	Etawah, ...	6	6	10	12	12	3	8	2	1	9	2	4	3	1
	Etah, ...	14	12	35	30	28	5	22	11	5	16	14	14	4	10
	Total, ...	61	49	135	117	120	38	71	65	37	352	111	131	19	66
ROHTAK.	Barilly, ...	10	7	19	16	19	5	6	3	3	13	7	7	3	1
	Bijnour, ...	6	5	16	15	15	6	9	4	3	14	10	10	8	2
	Moradabad, ...	11	11	21	21	31	18	11	6	4	16	11	11	1	11
	Budaon, ...	11	10	18	15	15	7	8	9	7	11	10	10	5	4
	Shahjehanpore, ...	9	7	19	17	17	9	8	5	1	11	11	11	5	6
		Total, ...	47	40	96	87	97	15	42	27	21	71	52	52	22	27
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	10	8	36	30	30	9	20	5	1	20	19	19	8	11
	Cawnpore, ...	19	18	38	37	31	13	18	29	15	122	39	29	18	11
	Futtehpore, ...	6	6	19	12	55	10	11	15	6	35	22	24	9	15
	Banda, ...	5	5	23	23	17	22	21	5	5	38	38	41	32	7
		Total, ...	40	37	116	132	163	51	106	54	30	215	118	113	67	11
BENARES.	Benares, ...	9	9	22	14	22	9	11	3	3	7	1	7	5	2
	Goruckpore, ...	10	10	38	38	42	16	25	5	5	57	36	37	17	10
	Azimghur, ...	8	8	20	19	19	7	12	11	6	42	15	14	10	1
	Jounpore, ...	7	6	18	10	13	3	8	5	5	13	11	14	10	3
	Mirzapore, ...	7	7	15	11	14	0	7	7	6	39	31	28	17	11
	Ghazeeppore, ...	6	5	11	9	9	1	5	17	17	196	67	108	53	13
	Total, ...	47	45	121	101	119	36	71	18	12	354	161	208	112	73
AJMER.	Jhansie, ...	1	3	6	5	5	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Jaloun, ...	5	6	10	6	6	4	2	4	2	39	5	4	4	0
	Huneeppore, ...	6	6	7	7	7	1	6	3	2	12	6	6	6	0
	Lullutpore, ...	2	2	26	7	7	0	7	14	2	261	14	14	11	3
		Total, ...	20	17	49	25	25	5	20	24	6	315	25	24	21	3
	Ajmere, ...	6	3	18	5	5	2	0	33	14	203	35	35	23	14
	Total, ...	6	3	18	5	5	2	0	33	14	203	38	38	23	14
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	259	225	617	562	663	238	380	289	171	1,733	596	653	351	252

number of persons and cases detected, &c., in such Crimes.

HIDEING HOUSE THEFTS.							THEFTS.						
Cases.		Persons.					Cases.		Persons.				
Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrest made.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
307	33	360	65	71	27	41	1,007	311	1,190	483	485	180	246
534	41	621	56	54	9	38	1,053	222	1,231	291	269	88	164
295	17	327	24	24	8	11	646	225	731	302	302	110	188
190	23	223	38	40	13	17	366	76	449	120	122	48	71
325	31	395	65	73	29	39	858	150	1,001	260	207	55	101
30	5	37	6	6	1	5	221	79	251	98	98	30	58
1,657	158	1,063	257	208	87	157	4,241	1,063	1,862	1,557	1,456	517	868
830	81	919	122	103	39	61	1,869	615	1,516	761	678	236	122
202	25	307	56	43	18	25	224	136	359	230	233	89	137
571	51	610	88	88	34	51	676	292	811	456	159	198	217
157	22	228	45	41	4	29	399	140	521	261	215	53	186
238	21	310	38	38	13	19	270	105	398	173	175	37	121
333	48	390	93	83	26	54	517	156	723	268	251	119	109
2,361	254	2,764	112	399	134	239	3,155	1,141	1,358	2,152	2,041	732	1,222
306	39	334	61	61	25	35	1,105	284	1,266	448	156	113	311
369	31	401	35	43	23	18	533	96	608	166	115	78	66
282	34	315	69	69	29	37	1,192	218	1,326	390	416	175	206
389	33	481	68	68	37	25	1,177	216	1,589	417	431	199	221
390	40	481	102	106	47	45	919	228	1,050	352	353	128	211
1,736	177	2,015	335	347	161	160	1,926	1,072	5,839	1,773	1,591	693	1,015
138	43	297	188	146	102	32	411	308	772	568	561	289	251
235	52	288	73	63	21	41	633	306	832	431	370	111	258
352	12	373	12	58	9	37	211	89	240	112	132	11	82
114	14	114	30	32	12	17	320	200	411	289	357	191	114
839	121	1,067	303	299	144	127	1,581	903	2,288	1,100	1,123	623	735
275	56	301	81	82	39	12	629	329	950	639	860	401	412
186	31	211	56	58	25	33	538	293	716	471	179	161	263
473	51	518	92	92	32	58	560	187	685	326	325	121	191
501	57	578	91	91	28	59	557	297	711	497	397	156	222
194	38	243	77	81	37	41	291	198	398	279	285	77	204
615	45	832	76	71	18	52	500	339	839	571	696	325	319
2,274	278	2,683	176	178	179	285	3,080	1,813	4,297	2,686	3,012	1,211	1,671
34	14	55	11	41	15	25	212	81	287	131	131	57	68
72	11	181	34	26	6	15	286	120	363	123	105	31	63
118	18	112	39	37	26	18	223	102	306	181	181	97	70
42	10	51	19	19	8	16	273	51	312	86	87	32	47
266	53	429	132	123	50	69	991	357	1,268	521	501	220	248
78	24	106	53	53	29	20	528	338	705	561	561	246	293
78	24	106	53	53	29	20	528	338	705	561	561	246	293
9,241	1,060	11,027	1,988	1,967	784	1,057	18,805	7,020	23,617	10,650	10,858	4,302	6,052

No. VII.—Return shewing result in the detection and prose

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Cases in which at- rest.	Per	
				Concerned.	Brought to trial.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	480	480	081	910
	Allygurh, ...	953	953	1,216	1,241
	Seharunpore, ...	537	537	574	574
	Moozulfurnugger, ...	235	235	480	483
	Boolundshuhur, ...	285	285	520	550
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	294	294	386	278
	Total, ...	2,793	2,793	4,057	4,066
AGRA.	Agra, ...	908	908	2,041	2,062
	Muttra, ...	379	379	905	926
	Farruckabad, ...	839	839	1,720	1,727
	Mynpoorie, ...	396	396	1,094	1,100
	Etawah, ...	282	266	641	630
	Etah, ...	275	275	587	587
	Total, ...	3,079	3,063	6,988	7,041
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	554	554	912	923
	Bijnour, ...	210	210	398	398
	Moradabad, ...	2,352	511	2,536	1,006
	Budaon, ...	525	518	1,073	1,073
	Shahjehanpore, ...	786	786	1,514	1,595
	Total, ...	4,127	2,579	6,463	4,985
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	2,200	2,200	2,969	3,034
	Cawnpore, ...	562	562	1,451	1,104
	Futtehpoore, ...	415	371	754	754
	Banda, ...	451	451	981	1,005
	Total, ...	3,628	3,584	6,155	5,897
BENARES.	Benares, ...	943	943	1,685	1,738
	Goruckpore, ...	565	565	992	994
	Azimgurh, ...	357	301	543	569
	Jounpore, ...	554	554	1,089	1,141
	Mirzapore, ...	1,454	684	1,311	1,335
	Ghazeepore, ...	762	762	1,524	1,296
	Total, ...	4,635	3,809	7,144	7,073
JHANSIE.	Jhamsie, ...	252	252	584	565
	Jaloun, ...	162	162	323	333
	Humeerpore, ...	102	192	433	433
	Lullutpore, ...	109	109	291	293
	Total, ...	715	715	1,631	1,624
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	497	450	1,010	928
	Total, ...	497	450	1,010	928
GRAND TOTAL, ..		19,774	16,903	33,445	31,614

cution of Offences not cognizable by Police.

SONS.

Acquitted.	Convicted.	Transferred, es- caped or died.	Remaining for trial.	REMARKS.
312	617	3	8	1,841 Cases are recorded in State- ment No. 1, as those in which no arrest made. These are ap- parently abandoned complaints of "Causing Hurt," 493 cases; Fraud, 290 cases; Mischief, 253 cases; Criminal Breach of Contract, 560 cases; and others of minor import.
688	564	2	37	
150	419	1	4	
167	302	12	2	
108	427	3	12	
61	215	0	2	
1,436	2,544	21	65	
968	1,051	8	35	
520	370	6	30	
883	829	5	10	
438	667	0	4	
262	361	3	4	
362	215	0	10	
3,433	3,493	22	93	
399	519	2	8	
110	274	10	2	
437	535	3	29	
510	552	2	0	
885	691	0	9	
2,341	2,571	17	48	
883	2,071	0	80	The Return is wrong, the persons "concerned" are those brought to trial for 684 offences "detect- ed;" 773 cases are entered in District Returns of Criminal Force and Assault; but no fur- ther notice is taken, and it is to be supposed these are peti- tions filed in the Courts, but abandoned by the plaintiffs.
537	550	2	15	
353	395	1	5	
562	419	18	6	
2,353	3,435	21	106	
673	1,062	2	1	
252	717	1	24	
209	314	0	46	
582	535	0	21	
548	761	5	21	
491	780	5	20	
2,755	4,169	13	136	
284	276	0	5	
182	139	0	12	
222	200	1	10	
80	211	0	2	
768	826	1	29	
314	610	2	2	
314	610	2	2	
13,382	17,648	97	479	

No. VIII.—Return showing averages on Area

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	CRIME.		AVERAGES.					
		On Area.		On Popula- tion.	Value of loss per head of Population.			Average of total Cases detected in Part I.	
		Miles.	Fur.		Rs.	As.	P.		
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1	1	579	0	0	4	30½	
	Allygurh, ...	1	0	524	0	0	3½	24½	
	Seharunpore, ...	1	5	618	0	0	5½	29½	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	1	4	688	0	0	1½	33	
	Booldundshuhur, ...	0	6½	342	0	0	A.	30	
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	1	102	0	0	8	37½	
	Total, ...	1	1½	502	0	0	3½	29	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	0	4½	333	0	0	9½	34	
	Muttra, ...	1	7	907	0	0	3½	44	
	Furruckabad, ...	0	7	431	0	0	3½	39	
	Mynpoorie, ...	1	5	657	0	0	1½	35½	
	Etawah, ...	1	4	548	0	0	3½	35½	
	Etah, ...	0	6½	328	0	0	1½	20	
	Total, ...	1	0	471	0	0	4	34½	
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	1	1½	535	0	0	3½	22½	
	Bijnour, ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½	16	
	Moradabad, ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½	28½	
	Budaon, ...	0	7	376	0	0	1½	23½	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	0	450	0	0	5	27	
		Total, ...	1	1	468	0	0	3½	24
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	1	2	636	0	0	4½	81	
	Cawnpore, ...	1	0	510	0	0	2½	52	
	Futtehpore, ...	1	0	428	0	0	2½	53½	
	Banda, ...	2	6	568	0	0	2½	62	
		Total, ...	1	2½	539	3	0	3	60
BENARES.	Benares, ...	0	4	432	0	0	7½	74½	
	Goruckpore, ...	3	1	1,312	0	0	0½	54½	
	Azimgurh, ...	1	4	1,026	0	0	1½	31	
	Jounpore, ...	0	7½	675	0	0	2½	42	
	Mirzapore, ...	5	5	1,205	0	0	2	36	
	Ghazeeepore, ...	0	7½	691	0	0	2½	41	
	Total, ...	1	6½	873	0	0	2	49½	
JHANSI.	Jhansie, ...	4	0	821	0	0	5	49	
	Jaloun, ...	3	0	317	0	0	7½	42½	
	Humeerpore, ...	4	5	713	0	0	2½	42½	
	Lullutpore, ...	2	2	139	0	0	11	27	
		Total, ...	3	2½	445	0	0	5½	40
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	1	5	236	0	2	4½	67½	
	Total, ...	1	5	236	0	2	4½	67½	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1	3	559	0	0	3½	37½	

DETECTION.					PROSECUTION.		REMARKS.
Murders de- tected.	Robberies, &c.	Lurking house-trespass.	Thefts do.	Percent age of property recovered.	Percent age of Convic- tion.	Average of conviction to con- cerned.	
90	50	4	29	35½	64½	3.90	A. The value of property re- covered, exceeded the loss, in consequence of a large amount having been re-over- ed on account of former year.
86	80	8	21	16½	66	5.19	
100	60	6	35	24	60	4.51	
100	43	12	21	43	60½	3.54	
78	50	10½	17	100	69½	3.11	
100	Nz/.	14	35	36½	63½	4.09	
89½	55	9	25	30	61.26	3.92	
72	36	10½	45	12	58.23	4.90	
60	75	13½	61	21.57	53.34	3.52	
84½	76½	9½	43½	18.41	52.90	3.65	
80	44½	12	35	28.33	75.59	2.60	
100	50	8½	39	17.06	61.72	3.29	
78	80	10½	30	59	47	6.03	
80½	57	10½	42	21½	58.82	3.98	
70	100	13	25½	57½	68	4.77	
83	75	8½	18	20	52½	5.81	
100	67	12	18½	22½	55	3.96	
91	78	8½	21	49½	55	6.06	
78	80	10½	21½	11½	67	4.16	
85	77½	10	22	37	59.53	4.78	
80	80	27	74½	19.58	65.11	1.85	
95	52	22	48	24.33	73.0	2.85	
100	40	3½	41½	6.37	70.65	2.10	
100	100	12½	62½	27.67	*41.87	2.42	* Failure by fault of Magis- trate who sent to trial 220.
92½	55½	14½	57	20½	62.31	2.25	
100	100	20½	84	18.45	†48.06	2.46	† Ditto, 650 by Magistrate.
100	100	17	54½	42.33	57.80	2.53	
100	55	10½	33½	21.65	60.79	3.76	
86	100	11½	55½	12.32	51.82	3.77	
100	86	20	67	39.01	69.10	2.17	
83	100	7	68	18.66	†55.15	3.22	† 220 brought to trial by Ma- gistrate.
95	87½	12½	60	22	55.55	2.91	
75	0	41	39	42.62	56.13	3.00	
75	50	15½	42	48.29	54.91	5.13	
100	67	15½	45½	17.68	38.00	4.77	
100	14	23½	18½	17.83	51.96	7.66	
85	25	20	36	37	49.30	5.00	
50	46½	31	64	12.95	57.51	2.37	
50	46½	31	64	12.95	57.51	2.37	
87	59	11½	37½	26½	58.41	3.45	

No. IX.—Average of Criminals to Area and Population, and of Cases detected, and percentage of Persons convicted, and proportion of unit
“convicted” to “concerned”, for Divisions, and on “General Police Districts.”

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.	Average Population to square mile.	CRIMINALS.			CASES DETECTED.						Average of property re-covered.	Average convictions to acquittals.	Proportion of unit con- victed to persons con- cerned.
				Total supposed to have been con- cerned in Crime.	Average to Area.	M. F.	Average to Popu- lation.	Percentage on total Cases in Part I.	On Murders.	On Robberies.	On Larcinies- house-break- ings and passers.	On Thefts.			
Meerut, ...	10,655	15,54,245	427	9,070	1 1½	502	29.28	59.14	55.26	9.07	25.06	51.17	64.26	3.92	
Agra, ...	10,766	49,50,833	460	10,499	1 0	471	34.07	80.33	56.92	10.75	41.62	20.53	58.82	3.94	
Rohilkund, ...	12,428	52,17,507	419	11,114	1 1	468	23.94	55.10	77.77	10.19	21.76	37.08	59.53	4.78	
Allahabad, ...	9,729	39,78,003	409	7,345	1 2½	511	60.00	92.50	55.55	14.40	57.61	20.46	62.31	2.25	
Benares, ...	19,737	94,97,270	478	9,803	2 0	963	49.69	80.03	56.92	10.76	41.79	22.77	55.55	2.94	
Jhansie, ...	8,377	11,11,515	133	2,476	2 4	449	40.25	84.44	25.00	20.00	35.91	37.11	49.30	5.00	
Ajmere, ...	2,660	3,62,883	136	1,538	1 5	236	67.28	50.00	42.42	30.77	61.01	12.95	57.51	2.37	
GRAND TOTAL,	74,355	29,612,259	398	51,575	1 3½	570	37.76	86.76	71.55	11.47	37.87	26.31	58.41	3.45	

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statistical Precise of the Revenue Adminis-

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in square British statute miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	
1	2	3	4	5	
MEERUT,	Dhira Dhoon,	1,253	56,767	8	
	Beharunpore,	2,162	8,01,325	15	
	Moozullernugger,	1,148	5,91,252	17	
	Meerut,	2,858	10,71,872	16	
	Boolundshuhur,	1,878	7,90,048	18	
	Allypore,	1,845	7,28,800	12	
	1861-62,	10,839	40,39,598	76	
	1860-61,	11,189	41,40,146	78	
KUMAON,	Kumaon,	6,000	3,86,223	19	
	Gurhwal,	5,000	2,36,087	11	
	1861-62,	11,000	6,05,910	30	
	1860-61,	11,000	6,05,910	30	
ROHILCUND,	Bijnour,	1,900	6,72,171	15	
	Moudabad,	2,480	11,11,971	6	
	Budaon,	1,993	7,89,193	11	
	Barilly,	3,719	13,78,268	18	
	Shahjehanpore,	2,808	9,05,621	11	
	Total Pergunnahs,	0	63,341	6	
	1861-62,	12,373	49,20,046	67	
	1860-61,	12,544	49,11,038	67	
AGRA,	Muttra,	1,618	7,67,101	7	
	Agra,	1,365	19,60,744	9	
	Farruckabad,	1,084	8,95,926	16	
	Mynpoory,	1,619	5,99,229	11	
	Etawah,	1,025	5,89,194	6	
	Utah,	1,468	5,26,594	16	
	1861-62,	9,779	44,38,868	64	
	1860-61,	9,779	44,77,799	64	
JHANSIE,	Jaloun,	2,520	3,22,200	6	
	Jhansie,	1,721	3,50,000	5	
	Lullitpore,	1,048	2,01,590	8	
	Humeerpore,	2,318	4,77,968	8	
	1861-62,	8,607	18,51,753	27	
	1860-61,	8,787	11,48,158	27	
ALLAHABAD,	Cawnpore,	2,349	10,56,061	9	
	Futtehpore,	1,588	6,79,787	13	
	Banda,	3,010	7,18,536	8	
	Allahabad,	2,788	12,79,788	14	
	1861-62,	9,735	38,35,072	44	
	1860-61,	9,780	38,81,099	44	
GORUCKPORE,	Goruckpore,	7,340	27,28,066	19	
	1861-62,	7,340	27,28,066	19	
	1860-61,	7,843	30,54,066	19	
BENARES,	Azimgurh,	2,516	16,88,251	16	
	Jounpore,	1,552	11,43,749	18	
	Mirzapore,	5,152	11,04,815	28	
	Benares,	995	8,51,757	17	
	Ghazeeopore,	2,181	15,96,324	18	
	1861-62,	12,397	68,49,296	82	
	1860-61,	12,397	68,49,296	82	
GRAND TOTAL, ...		1861-62,	81,765	28,264,888	409
		1860-61,	79,868	27,567,621	411

itation of the North Western Provinces for 1861-62.

DISPOSITION OF BUSINESS IN COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.										No. of Letters		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of salaries of Officers Connected and Unconnected Sudder Establishments.	Percentage on Revenue.
Number of Mahals.	No. of cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.					From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.			
1	2	3	4	On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On default.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	15	16	17	18	
658	13	680	693	615	9	39	663	30	337	285	4,728	10 2 8	
1,905	822	9,016	10,738	9,543	3	272	9,818	820	412	610	30,468	2 12 6	
1,143	877	12,253	13,130	11,123	26	242	11,391	1,731	438	532	20,182	2 5 6	
2,042	778	13,025	14,403	11,453	781	924	12,378	795	514	609	34,052	2 1 7	
1,714	1,211	11,928	13,139	11,430	534	67	11,841	1,308	683	745	39,562	3 9 5	
2,001	781	10,360	11,091	10,095	45	180	10,300	791	450	540	45,751	2 7 8	
9,475	4,432	54,762	63,194	54,750	1,145	1,704	57,411	5,583	2,919	3,841	1,45,012	2 10 2	
9,568	6,970	68,098	74,768	65,124	989	3,427	70,387	4,481	3,173	3,176	2,02,259	2 14 4	
3,574	187	1,450	1,643	1,355	126	100	1,501	53	37	54	0	0 0 0	
1,901	87	2,809	2,896	2,204	1	36	2,305	91	55	106	0	0 0 0	
5,475	274	8,765	4,039	3,928	127	145	3,895	111	92	160	0	0 0 0	
5,475	556	2,552	3,108	2,574	123	166	2,603	140	78	112	0	0 0 0	
3,187	875	8,099	9,666	8,084	193	123	8,204	571	497	376	26,900	2 3 11	
4,722	1,610	13,027	14,643	11,002	1,006	794	13,791	882	427	367	40,104	3 8 3	
2,011	1,285	9,619	10,904	8,318	163	1,335	9,806	1,068	390	193	32,426	3 8 1	
3,622	590	18,447	19,037	16,549	520	1,409	18,547	490	712	673	61,658	3 11 3	
3,508	1,085	10,501	11,586	9,064	538	683	10,257	1,321	434	357	20,220	2 12 6	
400	8	80	94	91	0	1	92	2	37	64	1,149	1 10 4	
17,450	5,456	60,378	65,834	54,664	2,388	4,416	61,457	4,372	2,407	2,026	1,97,870	3 2 10	
17,430	5,208	64,380	70,088	58,470	2,520	3,687	64,033	5,455	2,408	1,610	1,08,790	3 2 6	
1,038	433	6,247	6,730	5,884	188	184	6,256	474	231	269	60,787	4 0 7	
1,365	953	10,661	11,914	10,737	200	429	10,966	948	308	201	58,200	3 9 2	
1,817	1,050	24,471	26,430	22,089	448	911	23,023	2,602	547	435	39,819	3 8 11	
1,107	997	9,002	9,999	70,007	234	1,244	8,486	1,514	881	332	34,704	3 1 1	
1,806	279	9,789	9,808	9,144	110	253	9,500	308	307	290	85,784	2 15 2	
1,417	534	8,416	9,000	7,101	894	653	7,205	795	202	103	10,357	2 10 3	
8,540	5,205	69,796	43,941	61,646	1,783	3,671	67,100	6,841	2,123	1,740	2,64,690	3 6 5	
8,529	5,906	69,173	75,079	64,590	1,074	3,610	69,744	5,205	2,402	2,642	2,65,743	3 6 0	
980	1,570	7,087	9,257	8,411	107	142	8,654	517	320	410	32,890	3 10 2	
678	1,442	7,302	9,144	6,708	40	177	6,925	2,219	219	892	28,616	4 10 6	
750	1,308	8,028	5,230	4,042	7	41	4,140	1,106	110	290	9,372	5 3 0	
1,169	978	6,220	5,198	4,085	95	555	4,645	513	314	417	49,224	4 6 11	
8,517	5,608	23,137	28,834	23,223	219	915	24,400	4,455	969	1,509	1,15,102	4 4 1	
8,680	7,117	28,132	35,249	29,757	213	700	30,010	4,679	1,008	1,440	1,39,194	4 7 9	
2,790	1,284	8,541	9,775	7,421	520	465	8,423	1,452	407	608	64,276	3 0 1	
2,074	764	9,422	7,185	6,011	111	416	6,538	648	411	413	37,863	2 10 7	
1,439	737	6,680	8,417	7,283	145	316	7,607	720	408	846	51,430	3 15 1	
2,434	2,856	17,015	19,871	10,570	224	1,104	17,994	1,877	535	531	47,691	2 5 4	
8,787	5,041	39,708	45,549	37,252	1,009	2,307	40,662	4,617	1,161	1,707	2,01,283	2 14 7	
8,657	6,994	35,711	42,705	33,883	626	2,555	47,064	5,641	2,177	1,871	2,10,174	3 0 9	
9,282	2,307	16,012	18,319	13,840	182	1,749	15,780	2,531	777	547	51,444	2 6 2	
9,282	2,307	16,012	18,319	13,849	182	1,749	15,780	2,539	777	547	51,444	2 6 2	
9,287	3,147	15,044	18,701	14,882	106	1,496	16,484	2,307	472	823	51,444	2 6 2	
6,276	621	10,536	11,357	9,227	3	586	9,816	1,541	453	404	34,008	2 4 6	
4,074	1,737	12,533	14,290	12,297	17	771	13,065	1,235	446	412	20,004	1 9 6	
1,651	1,237	7,772	8,304	4,594	69	918	7,651	658	481	399	11,101	1 5 0	
1,326	2,420	8,564	10,984	7,248	386	2,901	10,694	366	430	319	11,880	1 5 0	
3,285	1,800	12,238	13,698	11,071	428	1,211	12,708	590	436	263	29,088	1 14 8	
16,612	7,595	60,945	68,536	46,397	901	6,560	53,353	4,690	2,246	1,877	1,06,080	1 12 3	
16,539	7,360	60,399	67,769	44,884	875	4,466	50,165	7,594	2,577	2,123	1,18,788	1 15 7	
79,091	36,608	8,21,436	8,58,044	2,95,426	7,787	21,540	3,24,763	33,291	13,261	13,046	11,10,063	2 14 2	
79,950	42,958	3,34,589	3,77,547	3,16,020	7,123	20,047	3,42,195	35,352	14,295	13,702	11,86,938	3 0 6	

APPENDIX III.*Tabular Statement shewing the amount of Imports.*

Names of Articles.	Quantity or Number.	Value.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	
Cocoanut, ...	25 Maunds.	1,000 0 0	
Almonds, ...	25 "	600 0 0	
Dates, ...	200 "	1,200 0 0	
Goojratee Cardamums, ...	2 "	700 0 0	
Raisins, ...	25 "	500 0 0	
Betel-nut, ...	1,500 "	1,500 0 0	
Black Pepper, ...	1,000 "	30,000 0 0	
Cloves, ...	100 "	3,000 0 0	
Cotton, ...	40,000 "	1,60,000 0 0	
English Thread, ...	100 "	15,000 0 0	
Lac for Choorees, ...	" "	1,000 0 0	
Iron, ...	12,000 "	84,000 0 0	
Brass Utensils, &c., ...	1,000 (Number.)	80,000 0 0	
Lead, ...	50 Maunds.	500 0 0	
Ranga, ...	100 "	4,000 0 0	
Justa, ...	250 "	500 0 0	
Bakkum, ...	100 "	400 0 0	
Salt, ...	10,000 "	80,000 0 0	
Cloths of all sorts, ...	2,000 "	2,00,000 0 0	
Umbrellas ditto, ...	3,000 (Number.)	2,500 0 0	
Tea, ...	" 4 Maunds.	2,000 0 0	
Mercury, ...	5 "	600 0 0	
Ingoor, ...	1 "	1,000 0 0	
Raskapoor, ...	1 "	400 0 0	
Zungul, ...	1 "	200 0 0	
Camphor, ...	4 "	200 0 0	
Moorda Sung, ...	4 "	125 0 0	
Black Salt, ...	10 "	200 0 0	
Sandha ditto, ...	50 "	600 0 0	
Lahoree ditto, ...	5 "	200 0 0	
Nowasadur, ...	5 "	200 0 0	
White Chundun, ...	10 "	500 0 0	
Red Chundun, ...	2 "	15 0 0	
Cocoanut Oil, ...	50 "	1,000 0 0	
Wax and Stearine Candles, ...	16 "	1,000 0 0	
Black Jeera, ...	1 "	25 0 0	
White ditto, ...	100 "	1,600 0 0	
Hurtal, ...	1 "	40 0 0	
Sooteda, ...	5 "	100 0 0	
Goolalce, ...	2 "	80 0 0	
Tooteea, ...	4 "	200 0 0	
Ubruk, ...	5 "	50 0 0	
Kharee Salt, ...	5,000 "	12,500 0 0	
EXPORTS.			
Rice of 1st quality, ...	50,500 Maunds.	22,000 0 0	
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	16,000 "	4,000 0 0	
Wheat, ...	8,000 "	18,000 0 0	
Honey, ...	100 "	2,000 0 0	
Lac of Peepul, ...	500 "	2,000 0 0	
Dammer, ...	4,000 "	20,000 0 0	
Catechu, ...	5,000 "	80,000 0 0	
Poppy Seed, ...	20,000 "	65,000 0 0	
Sugar, ...	20,000 "	2,25,000 0 0	
Linseed, ...	60,000 "	1,80,000 0 0	
Rape seed, ...	15,000 "	45,000 0 0	
Dal (Urhur), ...	2,000 "	4,000 0 0	
Gram, ...	5,000 "	10,000 0 0	
Barley, ...	20,000 "	30,000 0 0	
Loga (square), ...	5,000 (Number.)	50,000 0 0	
Firewood, ...	" "	10,000 0 0	
Charcoal, ...	" "	5,000 0 0	
Hides, ...	1,00,000 (Number.)	100,000 0 0	
Horns, ...	" "	10,000 0 0	
Suet, ...	" "	10,000 0 0	
Gum, ...	500 Maunds.	1,000 0 0	
Castor Seed, ...	2,000 "	4,000 0 0	

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR No. 20 A.—No. A. of 1863.—*From R. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to —————.—Dated Nynce Tal, the 22nd August 1863.*

The Government of India have called for information concerning the Branch Dispensaries in these Provinces, and with the view of compiling an uniform return, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying blank form of a Tabular Statement prepared in this Office, intended to show the income, expenditure, and number of operations performed during the past year in each of these Institutions in your Division.

2. In submitting this return accurately filled up, you are requested to state invariably, under the appropriate Heading, the date of the order of Government sanctioning the allowance—whether the income derived from local sources is of a permanent nature—whether the Establishment, viewed with reference to the scale of operations is insufficient or capable of reduction, and you are to add any remarks which a comparative review of the Branch Dispensaries in your Division may suggest as important in their future economy.

3. Your return will thus embrace all the statistics of the past year, but where any Branch Dispensaries have been established during the current year, the fact should be stated—with the returns noted in the Tabular Statement so far as they may be available—in order that the Government of India may be made acquainted with the existing condition of these Institutions up to the date of the submission of the report.

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APPENDIX V.*Regulations for the management of a proposed Wards' Institution at Benares.***OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.**

1. The Wards' Institution is established for the boarding and education of Minors under the Court of Wards, and of such other boys as may be, from time to time, sent to it by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces. The ordinary age of admission shall be from nine years to sixteen years.

2. The management of the Institution is vested in a Superintendent, subject to the control of a Visitor and Joint Visitor, subordinate to the authority of the Commissioner* of the Benares Division, and the supervision of the Court of Wards.

* *Vide* Vol. of General Proceedings for May 1863, Page 7.

ADMISSION, PRIVILEGES, AND DISCIPLINE.

3. Each boy shall be sent in charge of a trustworthy Agent for conveyance to Benares, where he will, immediately on arrival, present himself to the Visitor.

4. Each boy shall have the right at the time of admission to bring with him an Establishment of two personal attendants and a cook. Those boys for whom, owing to caste considerations, cooks cannot easily be procured in Benares, will be permitted to bring one or two cooks.

5. One horse, with the necessary servants, may be kept by each boy.

6. Servants of whatever description, attached to the Institution, shall be under the control of the Superintendent, and liable to fine or dismissal at his discretion.

7. Each boy shall be accommodated with a separate Bed-room and Kitchen, the Drawing and Reading Rooms being used in common.

8. From the moment of his admission each boy shall be considered under the guardianship of the Superintendent, who shall exercise entire control over him.

9. Where punishment is necessary, exercises and restraints of one kind or another shall be the ordinary instruments. To these may be added the forfeiture of indulgences.

10. Corporal punishment shall be resorted to only in aggravated cases, and with the special sanction of the Visitor.

11. Each boy shall be vaccinated as soon as practicable after his admission, unless he has already undergone that operation.

12. No boy shall be allowed to go beyond the grounds of the Institution without permission or unattended, or beyond such limits as the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the Visitor, may determine.

13. Boys wishing to meet any friend or relation must apply to the Superintendent for leave. A servant attached to the Institution will in these cases accompany.

ROUTINE.

14. The boys shall rise from their beds at gun-fire, and be ready dressed for their morning exercise within 30 minutes after that time.

15. The morning exercise shall be taken by walking at least a distance of one mile, or by riding, or gymnastics, or otherwise, as the Superintendent may arrange, provided always that the boys shall not be unattended, or beyond supervision.

16. After the morning exercise the boys shall assemble at 7 A. M. in Summer, and 7-30 A. M. in Winter, to prepare their lessons, and continue to study in separate classes, under the Superintendent and the Persian and Hindoo tutors till 8-30 A. M., after which time they shall, invariably, except in cases of sickness, bathe, and perform their devotional services (each after his own fashion) and breakfast.

17. At 10 A. M. the boys shall attend the College. Absence will be admitted only in cases of sickness properly certified by the Superintendent.

18. When the boys return from College, they shall be encouraged to spend their time in playing, riding, and gymnastic exercises.

19. One hour in the evening shall be devoted to what may be called in the language of Mr. Stowe's system— " gallery training.

20. The hour for the evening meal shall be fixed by the Superintendent in concert with the Visitor with due regard to the varying seasons of the year.

21. The hour for retirement to rest shall be similarly determined, and at that hour the Superintendent shall see that the house is properly secured, and that each boy is in his bed. Half an hour after all lights shall be extinguished.

22. During the hottest part of the year, when the College opens early, an alteration shall be made in these arrangements. The morning exercise and the preparation of lessons shall be dispensed with. For the latter purpose one hour and a half in the afternoon shall be set apart by the Superintendent.

23. A carriage shall be provided for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College in unseasonable weather, and, if funds will suffice, for the purpose of taking airing also.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

24. There shall be no distinction of rank among the boys; all will be treated as gentlemen, but it must be impressed practically on their minds, that regularity, obedience, morality, and diligence in the pursuit of knowledge are the only attributes for which they will be respected.

25. To this end, truth, honesty and straightforwardness shall be first of all encouraged, and diligence rewarded,—while duplicity, cunning, mere surface polish of manners, and effiminacy shall be discountenanced in every possible way.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

26. To enforce and utilize the foregoing Regulations will be the chief duty of the Superintendent.

27. He shall live in the Institution, and take parental care of the boys. He can have the credit of success only when the boys look to him as a second father.

28. He is on no account to leave the boys alone in the Institution. In cases of necessity he must delegate a temporary authority to a properly qualified person. In any case of prolonged absence, the person so nominated is to be approved by the Visitor.

29. He is to keep every boy's room furnished with a bed, two chairs, a table, clothes' horse, and such things. Cleanliness and comfort are to be regarded ; show and luxury to be excluded.

30. He is strictly to refrain from offending any of the Wards' prejudices which relate to food and drink, and though prohibited from interference in the matter of religion, he is not to give into the follies of individuals or the whims of families, such for instance as the idea that vaccination displeases Sitla, or that boys should not walk on foot because their parents may not have walked.

31. He is to encourage a taste for manly exercise. Means shall be found to promote the practice of riding and swimming, and the sports of Cricket, Archery, Fives, Quoits, &c., &c.

32. He is to allow no one to live within the precincts of the Institution who is not in some way connected with its interests, and he is to take care that all persons of loose habits, or suspicious character, find no admittance on any pretext whatsoever.

33. He is to take care that the quality of the provisions is good, and the supply regular.

34. The English writer attached to the College shall act as an Assistant to the Superintendent.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VISITOR AND SUPERINTENDENT.

35. The Superintendent shall act under the direction of the Visitor, and report to him at once all matters of importance.

36. He shall keep an Order Book to be inspected daily by the Visitor ; and a Diary to be inspected monthly. To save the necessity of correspondence, the pages of these books shall be divided into two columns, one for the reports of the Superintendent, the other for the remarks of the Visitor.

37. The Superintendent shall keep two Account Books. the one headed "General Charges" shall exhibit such items as the boys may have to pay in common for the maintenance of the Institution. These charges shall not exceed the sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,000 per annum. The other book shall have as many heads as there are boys, and shall exhibit the private expenses of each boy entered under the several heads.

38. A Monthly Abstract of these accounts, prepared by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Visitor, shall be submitted in the form of a Bill to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in their capacity of Court of Wards.

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